The Courier-Journal.

VOL XLII | LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871. | NEW SERIES. NO 972.

INTO THE CITY.

The Versailles Troops Enter Paris By Two Different Avenues.

Speedy Downfall of the Commune and Restoration of Order Probable.

Progress of the Cannonade.

The Impending Attack.

LONDON, May 21—Noon.—Dispatches from Versailles say that three formidable breaching batteries, mounted on the slope of Mt. Valerien, have opened fire on the ramparts in the Anteuil quarter. The government troops are all ready to storm the city.

A violent cannonade was kept up all Saturday night. Dispatches from Paris report that all attacks of the Versailles troops on Friday and Saturday were repulsed.

M. Pyat proposed in the Commune laws for taxation of bachelors and abolition of the confessional.

There was heavy fighting yesterday on the west and southwest, but according to Communist reports it was without important results.

The officers of the Montmartre battery claim that they have dismounted the guns of the Versaillists at Geuneville.

Inhabitants Flying from Their Homes.

The inhabitants of Malakoff and the villages near Vaugerard and Montrouge are flying from their dwellings.

The Central Committee orders all Parisians to return to their domicils within forty-eight hours on pain of forfeiture of rents standing in their names. An undated official report to the Commune announces that its forces have been successful in several engagements.

The Terrible Bombardment.

PARIS, Sunday night, May 21.—The Versaillists have not attempted an assault on the south.

A terrible bombardment sweeps the ramparts.

The Federalists are making desperate efforts to repair and protect the gates.

Gen. Cecelia has returned to Paris, and the only generals now outside the walls are Dombrowski, who is in the Bois du Boulogne, near the port of De La Mustte, and Wroblewski, who is making a stand at Gentilly. The Versaillists attacked and captured a part of the latter suburb. Anteuil and Passy are subjected to a violent bombardment, and the Anteuil gate has been abandoned by the Federalists, whose outposts have fallen back inside the city.

Bad Showing for the Communists.

PARIS, Sunday P. M., May 21.—The Federalists have abandoned their positions at Malakoff, Petit Vanvres and Grand Montrouge. Government troops surround Fort Montrouge, which only maintains communication with Paris by the subterranean passage. The Federal forces are re-entering the city in the greatest disorder. Shells are falling in Montrouge. The inhabitants are terror-stricken and many have been killed.

The Versailles Forces Enter the City.

VERSAILLES, Sunday Evening, May 21.—The Versailles forces entered Paris at four o'clock this afternoon. The entrance was effected simultaneously at two points—the Gate St. Cloud, near the Point du Jour, and Gate Montrouge, on the Boulevard Brene. The insurgents have abandoned the ramparts.

The Entry Confirmed.

VERSAILLES, Sunday Night, May 21.—A circular from Thiers, officially confirming the entrance of the troops into Paris, says the gate of St. Cloud having been battered down, General Douai rushed in. Generals Lodmizault and Cleuchiness are preparing to follow.

Since the issue of the above circular the good news has been received that Douai's men hold their positions inside of the St. Cloud gate, where they have cut the telegraph wire communicating with other parts of the encientes.

And Anteuil Surrenders.

A flag of truce was hoisted at Anteuil gate. Two regiments entered there and proceeded beyond the viaduct.

Malakoff and Montrouge Abandoned.

The circular railway is meeting with but feeble resistance. Gen. Cissey reports that Malakoff and Fort Montrouge have been abandoned by the insurgents, and will soon be occupied by his command, but the batteries on the ramparts opposite are still firing.

The Panic in Paris.

There is a panic in Paris. It is said that Ryatt, Grousset and other rebel leaders have disappeared.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Spanish Army.

MADRID, May 20.—The Government will propose in its next budget that the effective force of the army be fixed at 80,000 men.

Dissensions in the Spanish Government.

LISBON, May 20.—Dissensions have broken out between the Government and Chamber of Deputies.

BUCHAREST, May 20.—The party of order has triumphed in the elections, and the Government is sure of a majority in the next Chamber.

The Austrian Dilemma.

VIENNA, May 21.—The Committee in the Reichsrath have agreed to an address to the throne pronouncing the ministerial policy of concession to the nationalities a failure and encouragement to malcontents, and demanding strong State organization.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.—Count Von Keyserlink Rautenburg, German Ambassador, has gone home on leave of absence.

THE MURDER MANIA.

A Boy Killed For a Piece of Mortar—An Old Man of Seventy Murdered in His Own House—Desperate Encounter in Arresting a Desperate Assassin.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Henry Whitlock, of Green county, Illinois, aged 70 years, was killed in his own house Thursday evening by two neighbors, named Moses and Doc Freer. The instrument of death was a hoe. The only cause assigned for the act is an old neighborhood feud. Moses Freer has been arrested; the other man is at large.

On North Water street, yesterday afternoon, Dennis Downey, a notorious rough, provoked a quarrel with some United States soldiers, and stabbed one of them, named John McLaughlin, in the left side, with a large clasp-knife, inflicting a fatal wound. Downey fled but was arrested in the evening by officer Kegan. Downey attempted to stab the officer, but was foiled in his purpose. Then a terrible wrestling match ensued, the desperado using all his strength to disable the officer, but finally, after a most desperate resistance, Downey was overpowered, and covered with mud and blood he was taken to the station-house.

In this city last evening Henry Murphy, aged 18 years, was killed by a man named Peter J. Fitzgerald. The latter was acting as watchman of a building being constructed on Indiana avenue. The boy asked the watchman to let him have some mortar which was lying around loose, and Fitzgerald refused. The boy persisted in the demand, and an altercation resulted. Finally Fitzgerald, losing all control of his temper, took up a large piece of molding and flung it at Murphy. The latter was struck by the missile on the head just over the left temple, fell without a groan, and in ten minutes after the blow was struck was a corpse. Fitzgerald was arrested during the night. There was great excitement in the vicinity where the crime was committed, and so great was the indignation of the citizens against the homicide that, had he been caught immediately after the murder, a lamp-post would most likely have ended his career.

The Baptist Missionary Society.

CHICAGO, May 21.—At last evening's session of the American Baptist Missionary Society Rev. Dr. Taylor read the report of the board of managers on the church edifice department. The capital employed, while doing its legitimate work, is safely invested at 7 per cent. The original amount of subscription will double itself in ten years, and a single subscription would in fifty years erect one hundred and fifty churches. Churches to whom loans are made are always legally organized and the property fully insured. A resolution has been passed directing the secretary to foreclose on non-payment, and such events had occurred twice last year. The Board had no money for permanent investment, the capital thus kept being actively at work. It was not proposed with this fund to build churches or pay church debts, and to assist churches in the East. It was necessary to give money in the West. The great object of the department is to help to place a house of worship in every community where needed. Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Wisconsin, Rev. Ackerman and others addressed the society on the importance of the work of the church edifice department. The convention then adjourned to Monday morning.

THE LAND OFFICE EMBROGLIO.

Dawson Withdraws and the Executive Committee Proposes an Extraordinary Measure.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY., May 21.—The Central Committee have referred the Register question back to the delegations of the various counties; they to enclose their votes to the Chairman of the Central Committee, and the ballot to be counted on the first of July next. The committee assume that they have no official notice of the vote of the Convention beyond the original announcement, which is now discovered to have been incorrect, and Dawson having published his card of withdrawal in the Yeoman, the committee claim that a vacancy exists. Maj. Grant's friends here think that a reasonable time should be given Mr. M. T. Chrisman to publish the ballot, and both demand its publication and ask and insist that the Central Committee should report their official proceedings on this question, and have the same placed before the public.

A dispatch has been received here from Henderson, as follows: "Our cittizens at a meeting to-day (May 20th) passed resolutions to the effect that, having learned that the ballot in the late convention showed a majority for Major Grant, for Register, James A. Dawson, as an honorable man, should withdraw, and if he does not do so we shall support Major Grant."

A new way to settle this Register embroglio has been suggested that Col. Chrisman shall officially certify the corrected vote to Mr. Desha, and both then join in a statement to that effect to the Central Committee.

The Remains of Col. Todd.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 20.—The steamer Susie Silver passed this city at 10 p. m. with the remains of Col. Chas. S. Todd, of Kentucky, on board. Col. Todd died at Baton Rouge, La., on the 17th inst. His remains are accompanied by his two sons, Col. Shelby Todd and Dr. Chas. H. Todd, and will be interred at Owensboro, Kentucky.

NEW YORK.

A SOUTH AMERICAN ROBBED.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Mr. Pio Echevique, a wealthy merchant at Lima, Peru, was robbed yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, of $2000 in gold, and diamond jewelry valued at $6,000.

BONNER WILL TRY THAT CALIFORNIA HORSE.

It is said that Robert Bonner has accepted the challenge of the owner of the San Francisco horse, to train in Chicago in June next, for a purse of $50,000.

A TREASURE TROVE.

Divers have at last succeeded in reaching the treasure of the English ship Hussar, sunk in the East river during the Revolutionary war, with $5,800,000 specie on board.

A PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH.

The pigeon shooting match for the championship badge and $1,000, between Ira A. Paine, of New York, and Capt. Bogardus, of Illinois, will take place Tuesday at Fleetwood Park.

GONE UP THE SPOUT.

The collapse of the New York Democrat is said to have cost about two hundred thousand dollars. Its last days were marked by the most striking displays of pretended prosperity. About a month before it died it printed the following: "The New York Democrat has now the largest circulation of any Democratic paper in the North, reaching over a hundred thousand dailies, and more than three hundred thousand weeklies. Its success is assured. It is the only reliable Democratic paper in New York, and the liberal and unprecedented patronage it has received, warrants its proprietors in assuring the Democracy that they may expect it to be their file-leader for a hundred years to come."

THE FRENCH MISSION.

Mr. Traibhard, French Minister, has obtained leave from his government to return to France. Mr. De Bellon, who arrived here some days ago, will act as Charge d'Affaires.

ARRIVALS.

Arrived—Steamers City of Brussels, City of New York, and Wyoming, from Liverpool, and the Cambria, from Hamburg.

A SERIOUS MARINE CONTROVERSY.

The controversy between Morgan & Sons and J. T. Tapscott—both claiming possession of the ship Wm. Tapscott—is assuming serious dimensions. On Saturday, under orders of U. S. Commissioner Body, U. S. Marshals, with a platoon of marines from the navy-yard, took forcible possession of the ship at her wharf to be towed to the navy-yard, to await the action of the U. S. Courts.

IMPORTANT BANKING DECISION.

Judge McClure has decided in the action of Cole & Murphy vs. the Central Bank of Brooklyn for $10,000, the amount of their deposit when the bank failed, that directors are liable for losses sustained by depositors.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The synopsis of the weather remains unchanged on the Pacific coast and at the Rocky Mountain stations, with a decided increase of pressure and falling of the temperature at the latter. The barometer has generally fallen east of Mississippi, and is at present lowest in Upper Canada. Light winds have generally prevailed, and at present fresh south and east winds are reported from the Atlantic States, with fresh northwest winds and falling temperature from Lake Erie to Arkansas and westward. The temperature has increased slightly on the South Atlantic coast. Clear weather has continued in the middle and South Atlantic, with increasing cloudiness from the Eastern States westward. The rains which belated the report, show them to have existed in the Missouri Valley Saturday evening, and have advanced east into Arkansas and Indiana.

Probabilities—It is probable that cloudy weather with fresh winds will on Monday prevail on the Atlantic coast, with rain in the interior. Dangerous winds are not apprehended for any very large extent of country.

Wheeling's Subscription to the New Road.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 21.—The vote yesterday in eight townships on the subscription to the Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, by Ohio county, resulted as follows: For the subscription, 1,149; against the subscription, 696; with two townships yet to hear from. It is thought that the subscription is defeated, as it takes a three-fifth vote to pass.

Steamboat Accident.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 21.—The steamer New State, with an excursion party aboard, collapsed her flues about five minutes after leaving the wharf this morning. One man was dangerously scalded and another jumped overboard in his fright, but was rescued. The boat was full of men, women and children, but the foregoing were the only accidents.

A FLORAL FESTIVAL.

"The Crowning of the Queen of Flowers" at Pewee Valley.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

PEWEE VALLEY, May 20.

Last evening we had here a floral festival, called "The Crowning of the Queen of Flowers," which was produced through the unwearied exertions of the soprano of St. James' church in this parish, and continued through many weeks by thirty young misses, from the age of seventeen to six years. It is but simple justice to the beautiful soprano, Miss Fanny B——, to say that such training of young misses in the art of vocalization and the graces of tableaux and movement is extremely rare. But more than this in praise I need not say, for the crowded hall, the delighted attention, and the frequent rapturous applause of an audience which embraced not only the entire musical culture of this valley, but also some of the best musical talent of Louisville, constituted a compliment of which any young lady occupying the position of Miss B—— might justly have been proud.

The argument of "The Flower Queen," thus produced, is as follows: The flowers meet in a secluded dell to choose their Queen. A person discontented with the world, seeks, in the same place, retirement from its cares and disappointments. The flowers tell of love and duty, and the recluse learning that, to fill well the station allotted by Providence is to be happy, resolves to return again to usefulness and contentment among his fellow creatures."

The first part of the exhibition consisted of six choruses, four duettos, one sextette, a most beautiful tableaux (Night), five solos by the Flowers and two by the recluse (Miss Fanny B.), "Here would I rest" and "O, Gentle Peace," which were produced in a manner that brought out universal applause. The second part consisted of a grand coronation march, eleven choruses, one duetto ("I Bless the Hand") five solos and the grand finale. The curtain had hardly been drawn upon the beautiful, almost weird scene, before a gentleman present announced that during its progress no less than three requests had been made of the fair trainer for its repetition from as many different parties of ladies and gentlemen. It was not in the heart of Miss B. to refuse, and I have been advised from "headquarters" that, if the weather should be suitable, the "Crowning of the Queen" will be reproduced Monday evening, May 22.

The tableau, "Night Scene," was just exquisite. Three hovering angels encircled the beautiful groups of girlhood flowers by a most rare and tasteful garland. It must have been some fifteen or twenty feet long. Of the dressing, representing the different flowers, it would take long to describe the beauty of each. The whole was a real harmony of color, the effect of which could hardly be excelled.

Mrs. Davison, so well known and highly appreciated in your city, had the kindness to preside at the piano, and between the two parts, upon urgent and general request, trilled the "Nightingale" as only she and the nightingale can trill it. EGERIA.

WASHINGTON.

Minister Schenck and the Commissioners Leave the Capital

The Former Hopes to Take With Him the Official Ratification.

Plaints of a Colored Brother.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

DEPARTURE OF MINISTER SCHENCK AND THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Minister Schenck and the British Commissioners left this evening for New York, to sail on Wednesday for England. The former hopes to take with him the official notice of the ratification of the treaty. Last night the latter entertained quite a number of people, who called on them to bid them good-bye, and received in return many expressions of thanks for the kindness and courtesy which have been extended to them in the official social life of Washington.

THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE

meet in a week from to-morrow to commence taking evidence. One of the first witnesses to be examined is the colored Representative from South Carolina, who writes here that he has been notified by the Kuklux to leave his home, in Georgetown, in that State, under penalty of death.

FAREWELL DINNER TO BARON GEROLT.

Last night Secretary Fish gave a farewell dinner to Baron Gerolt, which was attended by nearly all the diplomatic corps. The Baron returns this week to Germany, after having been its representative here for twenty years.

APPLICATION FOR RETURN OF TAX.

The Michigan Central Railroad has filed its application for the return of the tax paid on dividends after January 1st, 1870, being the first application made under the recent decision of the Attorney General.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Parker returned to-day, and will this week hold a conference with the chiefs of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes Indians, who were invited to Washington by the President, to confer on certain differences which have arisen between them and the Government.

GRANT'S SUMMER TRIP.

Secretaries Fish, Belknap and Boutwell and ex-Attorney-General Hoar dined with the President to-day. The latter leaves a week from Tuesday for his summer residence at Long Branch.

[To the Associated Press.]

CLAIM DECIDED AGAINST THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The President having appointed E. P. Smith Solicitor of the Department of State to examine the claim of Anna B. Perkins, administratrix of the late Benj. W. Perkins, against the Russian Government for the non-reception of 35,000 muskets contracted for by Capt. Libenfeld, has decided that the claimant is entitled to damages for being prevented by Russian agents from performing the contract, assessing damages in the sum of $295,000, with interest from July 1, 1856, until the money shall be paid. The matter, in its official form, will now doubtless be laid before the Russian Government.

TREATMENT OF THE TREATY.

Prominent Senators say that the debate on the pending treaty has been conducted with perfect fairness, and that none of the fellow-members have shown the least disposition to delay unnecessarily final action upon it. The treaty has been considered as in the Committee of the Whole, and was yesterday reported to the Senate. To-morrow several amendments will be offered, but according to what Senators are represented as saying no alterations will be made. An effort will be made to take the vote on the ratification Tuesday. It is argued that this can be done without detriment to the public interests. The Executive Department is anxious that Minister Schenck shall have in his possession the ratified treaty previous to his departure for London on Wednesday next. Of its ratification there is now no doubt.

HOW IT IS RATIFIED IN ENGLAND.

There being some misapprehension in the minds of Senators as to the course pursued in Great Britain with reference to treaties, one of them applied for information to Earl De Grey, who said that treaties are in that country ratified by the Crown, and that ratification cannot be vitiated or set aside by Parliament, before whom treaties are laid for their information; therefore the Treaty of Washington, after having been ratified by the Senate of this country and the Crown of England, even though Parliament should be opposed to it, will have the full force and effect intended by its terms.

THE PARIS MOB.

A Brilliant British Republican Comes to the Defense of the Commune.

A PLEA FOR THE REDS.

[From the Fortnightly Review.]

The genius of France, recoiling from beneath the iron strokes of Germany, has resumed her task of remolding the society of Europe. They were still on their knees before the apotheosis of Junkertham when the people of Paris struck out from the depths of humiliation the finest political conception of our age. It flashed with a new light upon a weary generation, leaving us no eyes for the triumph of the conqueror, revealing him as an old world idol made of brass and clay. Who thinks now of the Teuton man-at-arms, his victories and his greatness? Who speaks of Berlin more than of Madrid? He and his deeds are now but part of the dismal annals of war. To Paris all thoughts turn. There a political movement has arisen which will make his conquests mere subject for history, which will grow until his new empire dissolves before it, and soon flit back through the ivory portals to its own place—the limbo of historical dreams. * * * * * * Paris has again become, in spite of all the soldiery and discipline of Germany, the true center of political progress. The principles which she has asserted must make the tour of Europe, and ultimately reorganize society from its foundations. The revolution of the Commune, if not the most important crisis of the century, is in one sense the most striking phase as yet of the whole revolutionary era, for it is the beginning of the end. The revolution has now for the first time fully shown its social as well as its merely political form. It makes even the blindest see that no dry modification of the political system can ultimately satisfy mankind. It forces to the front the true problem—a regeneration of our social life; and thus, in spite of appearances, the movement is assuming a constructive instead of a destructive phase.

SYMPATHIZES WITH THE PURPOSE OF THE REVOLUTION BUT CONDEMNS SOME OF ITS MEANS.

Let us guard our meaning at the outset by saying that though sympathizing with the purpose of the revolution we do not justify it indiscriminately. Neither simply adopting its principles or its methods, we certainly are not the apologists of all its acts. We deplore its blunders and abhor its crimes. Like every revolution it has both. So far as it seeks a political solution of a great social question, so far is it doomed to ultimate failure. It has a strong communistic side, and communism is incompatible with human nature. It has been stained with bloodshed; and outrage, we know, recoils on its authors. But a revolution may be very great, and yet externally fail; very beneficent, and yet marred by crimes. The movement of Cromwell was a failure; that of '98 had its terror. Christianity did not triumph without many a crime. And thus, disavowing communism, condemning insurrection, and abhorring terrorism, we may see a great future in the revolution of the Commune.

NEWSPAPER STORIES NOT TO BE CREDITED.

We must, of course, put aside the wild stories of the English and foreign newspapers. The true details of this movement are absolutely unknown to us. We must wait for something we can trust. The Communists' reports and prophesies of the press have been equally ridiculous. No doubt they did their best to supply, and unquestionably they mean well, but in the electric atmosphere of Paris and Versailles it seems to have been simply impossible to retain one's senses. In war the residuum of fact to the torrent of rumor is usually small; in revolutions there is rarely any; but in a revolutionary war the human mind appears to pass into a phase of actual delirium.

THE WRITER'S SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

The information on which the present writer relies is drawn exclusively from neutral observers on the spot, men known personally to him, and who have privately and directly given him information in answer to inquiries. From the only information we can trust, we may fairly believe that the "insurgents" are simply the people of Paris, mainly and at first workingmen, but now largely recruits from the trading and professional classes. The National Guard form a well-disciplined and enthusiastic army, which fights with extreme desperation. The "Commune" has been organized with extraordinary skill, the public services are efficiently carried on, and order has been for the most part preserved, although the difficulties caused by the withdrawal of the whole staff to Versailles were almost insuperable. Thiers' action, it is true, has been revolutionary, and the government of Paris has adopted most of the expedients used by other governments in a crisis, and even many of those used by M. Thiers and his ministers. But, on the whole, the amount of bloodshed has been singularly little, and, considering the unparalleled difficulties, the violence to person and property has been small. So far from being ruffians, the National Guards, being simply the people of Paris, are really men of more refinement and self-respect than any town population in Europe; and the Government of the Commune, whilst it has been one of the least cruel, has been, perhaps, the ablest revolutionary government of modern times.

THE QUESTION OF LEGITIMACY CONSIDERED.

But were the Communal leaders (which they are certainly not) the greatest and the best of statesmen, they would still be the objects of calumny, so long as they are simply described as "insurgents." Let us meet this grand objection at once. There are persons to whom it seems enough to say, "the Federals are in insurrection against a legitimate Government, the organ of a sovereign assembly." Now, to apply to a country in the state of France the ideas of a settled system, is simply to mislead. The legitimacy of the Government of M. Thiers will not stand the least examination.

ORIGIN OF THE THIERS GOVERNMENT.

What was its origin? The Government of the National Defense arose out of a street riot, the forcible invasion of a national Parliament, and the overthrow of an established Constitution. It was a true Government in its way, for it was the only possible Government; but it had not a shadow of legal right. On the surrender of Paris this Government, or rather one of its members, secretly and silently made peace for the nation, and engaged to get that peace ratified by a National Assembly. The elections were held by surprise, whilst one-third of France was in the hands of the conqueror, the capital cut off from the country, and consultation physically impossible. This is the Assembly which pretends to declare itself a sovereign power, and to govern France in perpetuity, for it recognizes no one with the right to dissolve it—this Assembly, summoned by a ministry which arose out of a street mob, and convoked at the dictation of a foreign enemy.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

What followed was but the parody of national representation. An Assembly like that of Versailles is a farce in France. Cut off by foreign invasion from the centers of thought and action, the active Republicans being broken and divided by defeat, the peasantry were left to the guidance of landlords and priests. A chamber—the most retrograde, the most clerical and aristocratic, which France had seen for generations—resulted. Fossil specimens of "ancienne noblesse" emerged from their chateaux, believers in the divine right of kings, in infallible popes—Don Quixotes of politics, who had never been known in public before. Ordinary men declared that they never had found themselves in such company. "Seven dukes," said one deputy, "all sitting in a row!" They may seem very natural to us in England; but in France men of this stamp are absolutely impracticable. Had they been merely their grandfathers' ghosts, they would have been as real a national representation. Elect of the nation or not, they did not represent France, or the forces strongest in France, and they could not govern it for an hour.

THE FIRST ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

They ratified the treaty which they were called to sanction, and then the task committed to them was done. But they set up a claim to sovereign power. At least five hundred of their number were avowed monarchists. If they did not proclaim the monarchy, it was simply because they could not agree upon the monarch. They silenced Garibaldi with insult; they hooted the Republican minority; they suppressed the deputies of Paris; they proclaimed their antipathy to Paris, insisting on transferring the capital; they openly plotted the revival of the monarchy. They put at the head of the Government (avowedly provisional) the most shifty of French politicians. He called to his side the known adherents of the Orleanist dynasty—men whom Paris, the principal cities, and half France repudiate. By every act and word they showed their purpose of restoring the imperial system, and of governing the great towns by force. Finally, they resolved to sit and to govern away from Paris. Troops of the line were ostentatiously ordered up from the provinces to overawe the city, just as Napoleon drew round him his Imperial Guard. A known Orleanist was put at the head of the National Guard; another was made commander-in-chief. The two chief leaders of the people were sentenced to death for an old political offense. It was not concealed that the purpose of the Government was first to disarm the people of Paris, next to restore substantially the old Imperial tyranny under some monarchic form, and then to govern France away from the intelligence, the influence, and the physical resistance of Paris, the natural capital. In a word, Paris was to be a conquered city.

WHAT PARIS IS TO FRANCE.

Now this was to declare civil war. From the day that Chamber met at Bordeaux men who knew France saw that civil war was inevitable. To bring back a system which the great political centers abhor and dread; to confront them with arms, insults and threats; to attempt to govern Paris, Lyons and Marseilles from the provinces in the spirit of Bourbonism, was deliberately to plunge the country into anarchy. * * * * And this Assembly, originating from a street riot and hatched in a capitulation, had certainly no legal commission to govern France in perpetuity at its own good pleasure. It was itself openly plotting against that which was the recognized government of the nation—the Republic.

But it is of less consequence to consider if it had any right to coerce Paris, when we know that, under the actual circumstances of France, so to govern was to proclaim civil war. In politics we must look at the facts. Paris is not London or Berlin or Vienna. Paris is to France what no other city is to any other country. Politically, Paris is France. We may like the fact or not, but there the fact stands. In political force, in moral influence, in historical prestige, Paris outweighs a score of provinces. French history is such that for generations Paris has exercised over France that fascination which Rome had over the West. Socially the whole of the intelligence and force of France has been concentrated into that city. And, above all, it has, as a city, an organic personality of its own which is one of the most magical facts in social philosophy. There are cities, and cities large and small, but Paris is not a mere city, but is a special, social organism, animated with the nature and passions of men, but of a nature not precisely homogeneous with man's. Right or wrong, such is the fact. At any rate all Frenchmen feel it. It is useless to quarrel with it, to ask why it should be, or whether it ought to be. And no man can long judge truly French politics who does not feel that in Paris is the head and heart of France. In intelligence, in strength, in vital force, it weighs as much as all the provinces together. We see that now, as a hard fact, at the gun's mouth. And if, in obedience to your formula, you choose to put the legal power in one place, whilst the real power is in another, your political system will be torn in pieces. France is so constituted that Paris is become its natural head; unless it lead, the genius of the French race is eclipsed; and if France seeks to enslave Paris, anarchy is the result. Such are the facts; and in politics you must accept the facts, or they will destroy you.

IN IDEAS PARIS LEADS THE WORLD.

For generations the history of France has centered in the struggle which has at last come to a crisis. The singular concentration of the whole activity of the nation in Paris, united to that wonderful personality of the city itself, and especially from the peculiar conditions of the working classes there, have stimulated in Paris a political advancement far beyond the rest of France. In Paris, owing to peculiar conditions, political, social and industrial, the questions which are in embryo elsewhere are the living faiths of masses of men. Amongst these principles are the republic, the importance of social questions over political, secular education, the abolition of standing armies, social equality. It is now clear, perhaps, to the least observant that the active population of Paris is ardently and definitely republican. It is clear that they will not submit to the oppression of priesthood, soldiery and police. It is plain they seek a changed political state only as a step to a changed social state. In these great points the people of Paris are more resolute and more united than any other single population whatsoever.

A GLANCE AT MODERN FRENCH HISTORY.

And for generations the people of Paris have found themselves, in their ardent pursuit of a social future, dragged back and crushed down by the ignorance and the prejudice of the country. The Bourbons, when restored by foreign bayonets, held down Paris and the cities by the aid of the country nobility. The days of July, 1830, came, and Paris, freeing itself again from the Bourbon reaction, set up the Orleans dynasty, which offered itself as a compromise. But the House of Orleans soon swayed round to reaction, and again governed the city by the aid of two Chambers, both recruited from the rich and the provinces. February, 1848, followed; and again Paris set up a Republic, which again the retrograde deputies from the provinces succeeded in discrediting. The expedition to Rome, the work of the rural deputies, prepared its fall. Napoleon followed; and at once men saw how universal suffrage in a country, agricultural and clerical, like France, might contrive the triumph of ignorance, of superstition, of priests and landlords, and end in the tyranny of the administration. There was some genius in the idea of turning one of the weapons of the party of progress against progress itself; and the device succeeded to a marvel. The Empire was one long struggle of Paris with the peasants, Paris crushed, silenced and degraded by 100,000 bayonets, ultimately based on the votes, the conscripts, the taxes of the country. For twenty years the intelligence and spirit of Paris writhed under the yoke, but at no one moment of that twenty years did the workmen acknowledge the tyrant, or submit to the dictation of the peasants. At length their resistance grew formidable, and the Emperor at bay sought escape from revolution in war. Sedan came; and for a third time in this century Paris made an effort to be free. This time she was crushed by the cannon of a foreigner whom the Emperor of the peasants had brought down on their country. And the foreign enemy, who well knew his business, stipulated that Paris should continue to be held down by a rural National Assembly, for he fears Paris more than he feared all the armies of Napoleon. The Assembly hurried to the welcome task, and for a fourth time the country sought to gag and subdue the capital. But this time Paris was armed. The whole of Paris, including men of all classes, was outraged and alarmed by the reckless policy of the Assembly, and their avowed hostility to the capital. And in the midst of the general discontent the workmen resolved to act. They seized the cannon that they might not be disarmed. They put themselves on the defensive. The coup attempted by the Government failed. In twenty-four hours the workmen were masters of Paris. They proclaimed the Commune.

THE MEANING AND PURPOSES OF THE COMMUNE.

Now what is it that this means? If we are to believe the newspapers, it was the most wanton and purposeless revolt in history. But not to say that revolts organized and fighting like this one are never purposeless, it is not very difficult to discover most important purposes in it. The whole history of France, we have seen, turns on the excessive centralization in the capital and the oppression in turn of the capital by the authority which possesses the support of the country. The people of Paris have been taught by long [illegible] ural centralization is as oppressive to Paris as it is injurious to the provinces. They saw that the tension of the bond between them was becoming unbearable to both, and they struck out the idea of loosening it by making Paris and the principal cities locally self-governing communities. * * * * Such is the idea of the Commune in its simple form, as they said in their really noble proclamation, "a free city in a free country." "Paris" they said, "does not want to reign, but she will be free; she has has no other ambition to dictate than by example, she neither aspires to intrude her own will nor will she renounce the same; she does not care any more to issue decrees than to submit to plebiscites; she represents progress by marching ahead herself, and prepares the liberty of others by founding her own."

* * * * * But as some people saw in the Commune nothing but the right to elect one's own common council, so others see in it nothing but the mediæval free town. The Commune may be compared with the old municipality, but it is a very different thing. The old free city was the incarnation of jealousy and narrow civic patriotism. Now nothing can be less narrow than the spirit of the Commune of Paris. Paris, they say in their fine appeal, desires only to be the elder sister of France. * * * * * Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, have for centuries formed cities of one nation. They desire still to form cities of that nation. But in seeking a new civic life, they give to and claim for each other a greater freedom; whilst ceding power they retain influence, and whilst asking civic freedom accept national duties. They seek in the past a vivifying idea in the free, self-ruling cities which were parts of an aggregate empire. Their ideal is far more than that of Frankfort, than that of Florence, and far more that of Geneva than either. What is there here of the Italian Republicans and their feuds? Away, then, with historical sophisms, good for nothing but to fill a column for some jaded journalist. * * * *

The central principle, then, of the Commune, is simply a protest against over centralization, an effort towards basing society on smaller units without destroying national cohesion.

THE COMING MAN WILL CONDEMN VAST EMPIRES.

The grand State systems having done their part in Europe, like the Roman Empire, like it are growing oppressive. These empires, cemented by "blood and iron," have no true vitality. They gratify the ambition or the vanity of the professional classes, but the people throughout Europe abhor them, and they are doomed. The imperial spirit is the nemesis of patriotism. Look at the history of the late war, and of its authors on both sides, and judge how profoundly hostile to civilization this pride of imperial greatness has become. Events have given this sentiment a momentary strength, but the people do not share it in France, in Germany or in England. It is the honor of the Paris workmen that they definitely repudiate this coarse ambition. They look forward in the future to a nation greater than any—the people of the west of Europe. They repudiate the league of the Bourgeoisie against the Germans. A Prussian sits on the Commune. Their dream of a universal republic means no absurd extension of national territory. It means the union of men in their true political aggregates, bound together as a nation in a federal bond, forming for many purposes, but one people, without the barriers of jealous nationality or the oppression of centralized States.

THE REAL IDEA OF THE COMMUNE.

Such is the idea of the Commune, destructive as it may be of jealous nationality, only to rise to a civic union more real, and a national unity more great. It is a crying want of France. * * * * * It is a need for Italy, for Germany and England as much as for France. * * * * It is the great problem of Germany seen in the resistance of the separate free towns and States to the oppression of Prussia. We see it amongst ourselves, in the hostility of our workmen to the spirit of imperial aggrandisement, in the protest of our economic reformers against our colonial empire, and lastly in the undying resistance of Ireland to the domination of England. The idea of the Commune, the idea of the gradual dissolution of nations into more similar aggregates and truer political unity, is the idea of the future. It lives deep in the instincts of every people of Europe, and now that 200,000 workmen in Paris have taken up arms to conquer it its ultimate triumph is assured.

A principle so just as this, and so obviously grateful to the suspicions of neighbors, could hardly have driven capital into a panic, and journalism into a rage, unless there had been much beyond. But there was much beyond. To withdraw politics within smaller areas is to settle politics in a certain way. To govern from centers in which the workmen have a clear preponderance is certainly to govern in the workmen's sense. And thus the struggle for the Commune is virtually a struggle for that social system to which the workmen look. In a word, the Commune really involves a series of political principles over and above the primary one of substituting municipalized provinces for a centralized empire. What these are we may briefly consider—

1 The first of these principles is that of the Republic. * * * * * * * * *

2. The second principle which the Commune involves is the repudiating of the dogma of universal suffrage. It is a protest against the oppression of a majority. * * * *

3. The third principle which the Commune proclaims is the system of direct instead of indirect government. They threw off at the first step the encumbrance of a huge representative assembly. Instead of electing a chaotic assembly of talkers, they formed a simple executive council. The tribune, they said, is abolished. The council is a committee for action, not for the display of advocates. * * * * * * * It is not at the Hotel de Ville that we can see the lowest depths of political decay. It is at Versailles that one may see of what folly, treachery, apathy, fury and selfishness man is capable, all seething in hopeless confusion—in the elected wisdom of the nation, in the worst and last parliament of France, whose true king is Anarchy.

4. The next principle which is involved in the Communal idea is the abolition of that curse of modern society—the standing army. Their movement originated in the National Guards, and their first step was the abolition of the conscription. They decreed that no military service should be longer than six months, and that the army of France should be limited, so far as they could effect it, to a mere militia.

5 There is another principle which grows out of, and is but the application of the Republican ideal—that workmen may be called on fitting occasions to the functions of active government. The idea which the wealthy and professional classes have so carefully fostered—as did the patricians at Rome—that the whole system of administration from top to bottom is a peculiar mystery, in which they alone have been initiated, is a dogma so irrational that it could only obtain so long as fitness for government is supposed to depend on rhetorical skill. * * * * * Placed in a position of unparalleled difficulty, by the old parties withdrawing the entire staff of administration, confronted by a resistance which makes ultimate success hardly possible, the workmen who, for the first time in the history of modern Europe, assumed the functions of government, have shown extraordinary energy and singular skill. Every act of theirs has been reported to us in a travestie, falsified, ridiculed and mystified, but they have wrung, even from their enemies, the acknowledgement of its vigor, its directness, and its honesty. Man for man these working shoemakers and printers have shown out well beside the chattering crew of Versailles; and whilst the first advocate of France was wailing in the tribune, and the first orator of France was prosing and temporising, the workmen have shown how emergencies are to be met, and how it is possible to be a statesman without academic adroitness, and to be a minister without the ostentation of courts.

DISCRIMINATES BETWEEN THE ACTS AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MOVEMENT.

It is far from our present purpose to defend or excuse the acts, as distinguished from the principles, of this movement. That it opened with the murder of two Generals, that resistance in Paris has been crushed by force, and in one instance by massacre, that repeated acts of violence and confiscation occur, is what I neither pretend to doubt or venture to palliate. The insurrection of a capital against a nation, which is also an insurrection of a class against another class, has never been, and is never likely to be, an affair without crime or disorder. That acts of terrorism, brutality and pillage have been committed by certain gangs of men, actually, or professing to be National Guards, is very probable; that the Guards, as a body, or the Commune officially, have encouraged this conduct, I have satisfied myself to be a wanton calumny.

CRITICISM GENERALLY UNJUST.

Words cannot describe the insane injustice with which every feature of this movement has been related and judged. Every one knows how much blacker the case of the Commune appears in our newspapers than it does in the private conversations of well informed persons. It is impossible to acquit the journals of suppressing the truth on system, in deference to the prejudices of a majority of their readers. As to their comments and judgments, their own pages display self-contradiction of the most ludicrous kind. "The Commune has disarmed the loyal National Guards!" they cry in horror. Well, did not the movement commence in Thiers' attempt to disarm the disloyal National Guards? "The Commune has ordered numerous arrests on suspicion"—exactly as M. Thiers orders the police throughout France "to arrest all persons whom they may have reason to suspect." "The National Guards were fighting for their thirty sous a day!" The deputies, however, were patriots upon their twenty-five francs a day—and M. Thiers was a patriot on three million francs a year. "The men are too lazy to return to work!" exclaimed, in moral indignation, the effeminate idlers of London or Versailles. The Assembly, scraped together to satisfy a conqueror, has a sort of divine right in perpetuity; the Commune elected by Paris is rank usurpation. To condemn Blanque and Flourens to death, to shoot Cluseret or Duval, is wise and just; to kill LeComte and Thomas is a horrible murder. To declare war on Paris is admirable policy; for Paris to resist is wild anarchy. The defense of the capital against the nation is the [illegible] suspects malcontents on the Boulevard are the Party of Order. The Commune, which passes three prudential laws a day, is, all division; the Assembly, which wrangles over tombstones and cockades, is the collective wisdom of France. The Commune, they say, "is making forced levies of troops." As if M. Thiers were fighting, as if any government in France ever fought, with anything but conscripts, dragged from their homes by force. "The wretches killed two generals!"—just as M. Thiers began the movement by condemning two politicians to death, and continues it by shooting prisoners and sending them to the galleys. "The vandals are destroying the column of Napoleon!"—just as Thiers is bombarding the Arc de Triomphe. "The miscreants," they say, "would kill every decent man in Paris!" They have not, however, done it as yet, but in the meantime cries for extermination and vengeance are reechoing from Versailles through the provinces of France, are caught up by our parasite press, and drop with atrocious coolness from the lips of our cultured and wealthy class.

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AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE.

Thus through the mass of the workmen in Paris, like the mass of the people everywhere, who cling with intense love to their personal and domestic belongings, are not and never can be Communists; they passionately believe in the spirit of which Communism is the gross and extravagant expression. The people of Paris believe not in any God, nor in any man. But they have a religion of their own, for which they are ready to die. That religion is the faith that capital and its holders must adapt themselves to nobler uses, or they had better cease to exist. A society in which generation after generation passes away, consolidating vast and ever-increasing hoards of wealth, opening to the wealthy enchanted realms of idleness, luxury, and waste—laying on the laborer, generation after generation, increasing burdens of toil, destitution and despair; a society in which capital has created a gospel of its own, and claims for the good of society a divine right of selfishness, the right to exert its powers at will, indefinitely, for the indulgence of its own desires, rebelling against any social control, and offering up with a "light heart" the misery and degradation of the poor as a sad, but inevitable sacrifice, on the altar of competition—such a society these workmen of Paris will not forever tolerate. The war and the siege had rudely broken the splendid flow of the established order of things. For once luxury, pomp and accumulation had been arrested in mid career. For six months they had all stood, rich and poor, side by side on the ramparts. They had seen themselves all brought down to the simple worth of man. They had seen the millionaire unable to buy a loaf with his hoards; they had seen the master of factories as poor and as helpless as Crusoe on his island. They had been called to serve in arms, and they had served. They had been ill-led, ill-governed, distrusted, and eventually stung by a crushing and unexpected surrender, and now they were told it was all over. Their idle season was ended. The workshops in time would open; in the meanwhile they must shift for themselves, the great god of competition would, somehow, bring them out at last. In the interval numbers might starve or rot; but soon trade would revive; capital, if they were quiet, would timidly return, and condescend to send for them; the gaiety and life of the city were even now recovering; luxury, wealth, self-indulgence and gilded vice were hastening back to their old haunts after their tedious absence in foreign capitals; pleasure would come back to her wild, satyr dance, and enterprise to her grand mill, by whose myriad wheels colossal fortunes would be reared, and through whose gates the poor might crowd and crush for their pittance. The old familiar world had been suspended, but was not dead. It was about to restore its wonted triumph; and whilst the poor scrambled and struggled for bread and life, competition and riot should renew the spectacle of selfish and pitiless ostentation.

CONCLUSION.

And this the workmen of Paris, with arms in their hands—this they said should not be forever. Little knowing how to end it, or what it might be that could save them, they have thrown up this tremendous yet wild veto on the absolute reign of capital. It is their protest against the selfish anti-social independence of wealth—a protest which now may fail of effect, which has but a small programme of its own, which may soon be silenced and crushed for a time; but a protest which nothing can stifle forever. The evil, it is true, is deeper than can be reached by any wild protest. Men cannot be forced by law, nor by revolutions, to be just, generous and right-minded. As a political and violent remedy of profound social disorders, the revolution of the Commune is abortive, and must fail. These disorders need a true education, a new morality and an organized religion of social duty. But as a political solution of a profound social disorder, the oppression of the cities by the rural suffrage, the cause of the Commune has triumphed, however cruel the reaction it may suffer. Their great political programme is effectually founded in France; is sufficiently suggested to Europe; and the bloody vengeance of the Monarchists will not blot it out from the memory of the future.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Session at Huntsville, Alabama.

IMPORTANT REPORTS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRIDAY MORNING, May 20th.

SECOND DAY.

The Assembly met at nine o'clock and was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. G. Strahan, of Lexington Presbytery, Ky.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved, and the names of several additional commissioners reported and enrolled.

The Report of the Executive Committee of Sustentation was, on motion, made the order of the day for 10 o'clock.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees were then announced:

Bills and Overtures—Ministers, R. L. Dabney, D. D., Jos. R. Wilson, D. D., Gilbert Gordon, W. A. Sample, M. M. Marshall, D. D., T. H. McCallie, J. Rumple; Ruling Elders, G. T. Swann, A. B. Cooper, Jos. A. Enslow, W. C. Dodson, L. J. Rothrock.

Judicial Committee—Ministers, W. W. Hill, D. D., S. J. Baird, D. D., G. L. Petrie, J. W. Baker, F. H. Law; Ruling Elders, Jas. Withrow, H. C. Reid, W. P. Inman, W. L. Mitchell, T. M. Palmer.

Theological Seminaries—J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., J. S. Bailey, J. N. Carothers, A. Baker, R. T. Berry, E. C. Frierson; Ruling Elders, S. E. Myddleton, H. L. Somerville, W. A. Bartlett.

Sustentation—Ministers, A. A. Porter, D. D., Thomas E. Peck, D. D., J. R. Burgett, D. D., S. B. O. Wilson, L. McKinnon, C. M. Hutton; Ruling Elders, W. W. Carrington, T. B. Frazer, Jacob Gillespie, R. C. Wood, Edwin Fay, A. N. Goodman.

Foreign Missions—J. T. Hendrick, D. D., R. R. Houston, S. A. Stanfield, W. P. Jacobs, R. S. McAllister; Ruling Elders, A. M. Smylie, S. Johnston, J. B. Henry, J. N. Crawford.

Publication.—Ministers, R. McInnis, A. D. Pollock, D. McNair, J. B. Alexander, J. M. Conolley, W. F. Wilhelm; Ruling Elders, F. L. Anderson, A. L. Stamps, R. E. Grant, S. B. McAdams.

Education—Ministers, T. Pryor, D. D., D. Wills, D. D., W. M. Cowan, R. Q. Mallard, J. W. Bachman; Ruling Elders, J. K. Graham, E. H. Carter, P. P. Barbour, S. W. McKibben.

Evangelistic Labors—Ministers, A. W. Miller, D. D., John Johnston, S. F. Turney, W. Burgiss; Ruling Elders, A. F. Andre, T. J. Morissey, S. Alexander.

Systematic Benevolence—J. M. P. Otto, Edwin Carter, W. F. Jenkins, W. D. Norton, J. T. Davidson, R. R. Houston; Ruling Elders, James M. Smith, John McLaurin.

Foreign Correspondence—Ministers, J. S. Wilson, D. D., A. McMillan, W. A. Shaw, J. N. Naff, H. C. Kirk, W. H. Tappsy, J. W. Gordon.

Narrative—Ministers, C. S. Viddu, J. D. McClintock; Ruling Elder, S. J. Wallace.

Sabbath Schools—Ministers, J. H. Bryson, R. T. Barry, S. J. Baird, D. D.; Ruling Elders, W. H. Crawford, G. T. Swann.

Leave of Absence—Ministers, F. G. Straban, T. H. Law; Ruling Elder, C. N. Ordway.

Devotional Exercises—Ministers, J. R. Wilson, D. D., J. W. Baker; Ruling Elder, W. P. Inman.

Auditing Committee—Ruling Elders, R. M. Patton, A. Davidson, J. H. Huber.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS.

THE HOUSE OF

J. W. KARRICK & CO.,

Known as the "Kentucky Cash Store," 106 Fourth street,

Will, in consequence of the continued ill health of Mr. Karrick, sell their entire stock, which embraces everything usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods Store.

Sale to commence on MONDAY, May 22, and continue until the stock is closed out. Special arrangements will be made for the comfort of ladies, and they are all respectfully invited to attend.

All bills of $100 and over may be settled by note at 60 days, negotiable and payable at some bank in Louisville. my21Su&Mo2-1stp

SYNODICAL RECORDS.

Alabama—Minister, W. A. Sample; Ruling Elder, W. H. Crawford.

Arkansas—Minister, C. M. Hutton; Ruling Elder, R. M. Minister, A. Baker; Ruling Elder, T. M. Palmer.

Georgia—Minister, Gilbert Gordon; Ruling Elder, A. Davidson.

Memphis—Minister, R. S. McAllister; Ruling Elder, A. M. Smythe.

Mississippi—Minister, E. C. Frierson; Ruling Elder, R. M. Patton.

Nashville—Minister, S. McKinnon; Ruling Elder, H. C. Reid.

North Carolina—Minister, T. H. McCallie; Ruling Elder, C. N. Ordway.

South Carolina—Minister, S. F. Tinney; Ruling Elder, W. C. Dodson.

Texas—Minister, W. P. Jacobs; Ruling Elder, S. Johnston.

Virginia—Minister, J. H. Bryson; Ruling Elder, J. A. Enslow.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

On motion of the Rev. M. M. Marshall, D. D., the Assembly proceeded to choose the place for its next meeting.

Richmond, Va., was nominated by the Rev. M. M. Marshall, D. D., seconded by Dr. Pryor, and Wilmington, N. C., by Rev. A. W. Miller, D. D.

Dr. Pryor remarked that it would be borne in mind that Richmond was nominated last year, and that there was a kind of general understanding that it should go to Richmond next year. The Assembly has never met in Virginia but once.

Dr. A. W. Miller urged again that it had never met in North Carolina but once—in 1864

Judge Mitchell reminded the Assembly that at that meeting there was an understanding that it should meet in Virginia the next year. But in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs incident to the war it was held the next year in Macon, Ga. Considering the strength of Presbyterianism in Virginia, he thought it strange that their claims on the Southern Assembly should have been postponed from year to year so long.

The roll was then called and Richmond chosen as the next place of meeting, eleven votes being cast for Wilmington.

A letter was read from the Rev. C. H. Read, D. D., pastor of the Grace-street Presbyterian church, conveying a cordial invitation from the session of that church for the Assembly to meet in that house. The invitation was unanimously accepted. The General Assembly will, therefore, be held in the Grace-street church, Richmond, on the third Thursday in May, 1872.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SUSTENTATION.

This was presented by the Rev. Dr. J Leighton Wilson, the venerable secretary of sustentation. It presents the following facts:

The Executive Committee on Sustentation, in presenting their fifth annual report, would remark that their work is of a double nature—to assist in building church buildings, and in supporting the feeble churches. In all cases they endeavor to work in union with the Presbyterians. Since the close of the war, the depressed condition of our country, the poverty of our people, and the limited supply of preachers, have restricted their efforts mainly to the support of existing feeble churches. New ones have not been organized except where there was a prospect of healthy growth. In evangelistic labor it has been the aim that the feeble churches should receive the time of the labor in proportion to the amount of their contributions. Still, we do not forget that the poor must have the gospel preached to them.

The receipts for the past year have been $29,209 78, a decrease of $670 31. The receipts for the fund for the relief of disabled ministers have fallen off $33. The decrease, while much to be regretted, is not a matter of surprise nor an indication of retrogression. In every case in which a feeble church increases its pastor's salary it relieves the central treasury to that amount. In reports from twenty-seven Presbyteries there are only two where the average salary falls below $500, five where it is between $500 and $600, eight between $600 and $700, six between $700 and $800, two between $800 and $900, one at $900, one at $1,200, a third at $1,500, a fourth at $2,000. The average salary, not counting the city churches and professors of seminaries, is $650, being an average increase of $150 in three years.

The committee have not been able to meet all the calls made upon them. Had the contributions been one-half greater the calls would not all have been met. The advice of the Assembly that each pastor receive a minimum of $750 a year has been kept strictly in view, but has not yet been carried out from obvious causes. It is believed that if the churches were fully alive on the subject, a minimum of $800 might be secured for each pastor. A tabular statement of the contributions of and disbursements to the several synods and Presbyteries will be referred to the committee. Four synods have contributed more than they received and six less. The former also include Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The latter North Carolina, South Carolina, Memphis, Nashville, Arkansas and Texas. The Synod of Kentucky has contributed only to a nominal extent.

Seventy-eight individuals or families have received aid, varying from $50 to $175; 13 in Synod of Virginia, 14 in North Carolina, 14 in South Carolina, 7 in Georgia, 4 in Alabama, 5 in Mississippi, 2 in Texas, 3 in Arkansas, 3 in Memphis, 2 in Nashville. For minuter details the Assembly is directed to the statistical table separately submitted.

REPORT ON RELIEF FUND.

The plan submitted by the last Assembly has not met with the favor which it deserves. About two-thirds of the churches requisite to put the scheme in operation have signified their assent, among them many of our wealthiest congregations and most intelligent pastors. The plan has not been brought to the attention of the churches as fully as it deserves. Many of them, also, have settled a life insurance upon their pastor, which has interfered with our success. Life insurance has proved a great obstacle in its path—a system which cannot meet our wants, as many are opposed in principle to it, and it is not practicable for churches whose pastors are aged or infirm. The want of proper provision for the support of pastors is one great hindrance to our growth. Young men are deterred from entering the ministry by this cause. Certain churches are moving on this subject, and we must not lag behind.

The Assembly's plan has been considered by many of our Presbyteries, and has generally been regarded with favor. It needs but fuller investigation into its merits to insure its full success.

After reading the report, Dr. Wilson remarked that this Relief Fund had been spoken of as one of his hobbies, but he had no hobbies. He was too old and bulky to ride hobbies, and he did not think the relief fund one. He thought it ought to be committed to the care of our laymen, and he addressed himself to them. The subject was forced on his attention by the letters filled with tales of distress, which have been sent to him. Their report indicated but 78, but he believed there were fully 160 families who need relief. He had met with many ministers who objected to the scheme, and whose objections, he thought, would be removed by a better understanding of its merits. (The Doctor here alluded to several cases which had come to his notice, and which presented striking examples of the need of a fund like the present).

This, he continued, is a great matter that deserves the immediate attention of our church. I have met numberless objections more than against any other subject with which I have been connected. Some say that it is a life insurance scheme; others, that the church has nothing to do with pecuniary matters, as a church. Depend upon it, sir, this is a suggestion of the devil. Many other churches are virtually copying our plan; yet, I am not wedded to it. It is the result, not the means, that I am aiming to accomplish, and if anything better can be suggested, I will cheerfully co-operate with them. I do hope that a committee of elders will be appointed to take the subject into consideration.

In conclusion, I have a painful duty to perform. One member of this Assembly has written letters, which have been published, which to the general reader would indicate charges of inefficiency and dishonesty against the officers of the sustentation board. We, J. L. Wilson and Dr. J. Woodrow, ask a committee and full investigation.

Dr. Pryor rose and expressed the hope that these papers would not all be placed in the hands of the standing committee. The last, asking for an investigation, affected the character it may be of certain parties; he moved, therefore, that it be referred to a special committee of investigation.

Rev. E. Carter stated that he was one of the parties implicated, but he was not willing to have the matters investigated by the Committee of Sustentation. He made no reflection upon the committee already appointed. He would prefer to have the matter come before the Assembly, but he had no objection to have it come before a special committee. But he stated that the article had been misapprehended as to its import.

Rev. Dr. S. J. Baird—We know as yet only the officers of the church who declare themselves impeached and ask that their course may be investigated, and it seems proper that the investigation should be made by a special committee.

Dr. Pryor suggested and Dr. Peck moved that the committee consist exclusively of elders.

Dr. J. W. Wilson asked why the committee should consist exclusively of elders.

Dr. Pryor answered that the impression was that ministers knew very little of business matters, and they wanted a committee that would satisfy the public as to the business matters involved.

On motion of Dr. J. W. Wilson this committee was made to consist of three ruling elders and two ministers.

This committee was appointed to consist of Hon. R. M. Patton, Judge Geo. T. Swann, J. A. Enslow, Rev. J. R. Bugett, D. D. and Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D.

Dr. Porter moved that the part of the report referring to the Relief Committee be also referred to a special committee of ruling elders.

Rev. Mr. Junkin moved that this committee consist of a member from each Synod. This would contribute to securing harmony of views among all our people. This suggestion was adopted, and J. H. Huber, Judge Mitchell, H. C. Reid, F. L. Anderson, J. Withrow, T. B. Frazer, J. M. Smith, T. H. McCallie, J. T. Davidson, M. M. Marshal, D.D. and W. F. Junkin were appointed.

The report of Rev. D. H. Cummins, stating that he met the Associate Reformed Synod, at its meeting at Salem, Tipton county, Tennessee, was read. He reported that they received him cordially. He expressed to them the desire for an organic union, and, in response, the Moderator expressed the hope that they might be drawn closer together, and their relations, so long as they remained independent bodies, be of the most harmonious character.

REVISION OF THE BOOK OF CHURCH ORDER.

Rev. Dr. Adger reported, by letter, that it had been found impossible to get a full meeting of the Committee of Revision, and they were not prepared to report at this meeting, and asked that the committee be continued, to report to the next Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Peck, as a member of the committee, felt that the church was not prepared to adopt this new book. It had been almost unanimously rejected by the Presbyteries. He moved that the committee be discharged.

Rev. Dr. Miller urged that the revision had been growing in favor. The revision showed more and more plainly that the defects in our present standards required this work to be done.

Dr. Kirkpatrick wanted the committee to be continued, on the ground that they had in their hands important results of extended labors, which should be presented to the Church.

Dr. Hendrick—Most of the Presbyterians took the ground that many changes were desirable, but now was not the time to make them. If they go on, in time, many valuable changes will be adopted. He therefore wanted the committee continued.

Dr. Pryor remarked that they had been at it about ten years. He did not think we would ever get a book that would be adopted. The tendency is only to keep the church agitated and disturbed. It has consumed a great deal of time—it has come to nothing; but, out of deference to Dr. Adger, the chairman, he would withdraw the motion to discharge the committee.

Dr. Miller now moved that the committee be continued, but confine its labors to the book of discipline.

Rev. R. L. Berry opposed it. He would like to have the committee discharged. If there are amendments to be made, let them come specifically before the Church. Do not let us give countenance to the idea that the Church is a debating society, with nothing fixed, and at liberty to change its standards at pleasure.

Rev. Mr. Straban thought the way the committee was proceeding no results will be accomplished. He was willing to let the committee work away, but it would be well for the Assembly to intimate to them that less radical changes would be acceptable.

Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick approved the amendment, that the committee confine themselves exclusively to the book of discipline. This was the work originally proposed. The revision of the form of government and directory of worship had been added on subsequently. The plan originally started upon was more promising of results.

Rev. Dr. Wilson said the committee was now collecting the results of the answers which had been sent down by all our Presbyteries and combining them, and he was opposed to cutting them short in the very midst of the work the Assembly had directed them to do.

Rev. Dr. Wills would vote out of courtesy to continue the committee, though he had no expectation that it would yield practical results. He spent six days with the committee in Philadelphia, when Dr. Thornwell was at the head of it. The whole subject was ably discussed there, and satisfied him that the proposed revision would accomplish nothing. He thought there were crotchets in the new book that are not Presbyterian; it would give us a new Presbyterianism. The energies given to this work should be directed to sustentation and building up our institutions instead. The desolation of our beloved Zion was lamentable; the great work of the church at the present is to build up her waste places. After she is made to rejoice and blossom as the rose it will be time enough to reconstruct and perfect our ecclesiastical system. We want more life rather than more law for the church. He hoped that the committee would have been unanimously discharged, but in deference to the committee he would vote for its continuance.

Rev. Dr. S. J. Baird—The efficiency of the church depends upon its proper organization in accordance with the great principles of Presbyterianism. Those principles are old. The details of the organization under those principles are less than a century old. Sabbath schools are not mentioned in our present book. Other defects he enumerated. These details are subject to continual change. Again, the study of these principles, which is encouraged by these researches and labors, is productive of great results for the growth of a sound Presbyterianism.

The amendment to instruct the committee to confine itself to the matter of church discipline was then put and lost, and the original question taken up.

Rev. E. Cater—This subject has been before us twenty years, and cost us a great deal of money and time, but yields no results: If we are making advance it is in the wrong way. The leading principles of the new book, in the judgment of a venerable brother in North Mississippi Presbytery, were neither in the old Scotch books nor in the Bible. Again, by making a new book, so radical in its changes, we jeopardized our property claims as Presbyterians.

Rev. A. M. Cowan, of Central Ohio Presbytery, who had been cut off from the Northern Assembly for signing the declaration and testimony, advocated a revision which would make the repetition of those outrages impossible. He gave an account of his experiences in that connection.

The question was then put and the committee was continued.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The second order of the day—the report of the Educational Convention—was then taken up, and the report read by the Chairman of the Convention, Rev. Dr. Waddell.

On motion of Dr. S. J. Baird, the report was referred to a special committee of one from each Synod. The committee consists of D. Wills, D. D., Rev. R. T. Berry, Rev. G. Gordon, Rev. W. Burgess, W. A. Bartlett, R. M. Hook, H. M. Somerville, W. C. Dodson, C. Lynn, S. Johnston.

The report of the Committee of Publication presents the following facts: The cash receipts from the churches during the past year have been $7,472 83; from the Children's Friend and Earnest Worker and the sale of books, $32,214 39; from balance of last year, $2,751 32; in all, $42,438 54. Disbursements have been: On account of stock Children's Friend and Earnest Worker, $28,738 56; colportage, $701 05; for donations, $4,951 56; office expenses, $7,701 72: in all, $42,092 89. Business done this year, including sales, &c., have amounted to an increase of $3,624 33 over last year. This does not show the full amount of increase, for many discounts have been allowed in cases where hitherto they have been refused. This whole subject of discounts is causing an agitation among book-dealers. The allowance of discounts by the large houses has caused the failure of many retail houses, and the whole subject needs to be placed on a sound and permanent basis. This year has been a year of preparation. Many books are nearly ready for publication, among them the works of Dr. Thornwell, which are awaiting the completion of a steel portrait of the doctor.

Among the books published during the past year have been Dabney's Sacred Rhetoric, The Huguenots, The Bible History of Baptism, The Distinctive Features of Presbyterianism, Believer Born of Almighty Grace; also new editions of twenty-one old books have been issued. Total number of volumes, 301,520; of tracts, 213,000; of catechisms, 5,000; of benevolence envelopes, 250,504. A large number of volumes are expected to be added to our list during the ensuing year. The advice of the Assembly is asked on the point whether our tune books shall also contain hymns or not. One of the difficulties in the preparation of our Sunday-school hymn books is the prevalence of the practice of copyrighting new tunes. Of those selected about one hundred have been thrown out for this reason, and we have been enjoined by the United States Court from publishing others of which we had no notice.

The circulation of the Children's Friend remains about the same—semi-monthly about 21,000, and monthly about 3,000. It is taken in about half our Sunday schools.

The Earnest Worker, a journal for the Sunday-school teachers, was commenced in September; an edition of 2,400 is now published. A system of lessons on the Gospel of Matthew is inserted in the Worker. Three sets of questions, suited to the capacity of the different ages of scholars, and an exposition prepared by Dr. S. J. Baird, is also published. The questions appear also on separate slips and in the Children's Friend, and are being introduced in many of our schools.

The last assembly urged the importance of completing the endowment of $50,000. A circular was issued showing that a contribution of 28 cents from each member would secure this result, and published in our church journals, but has not accomplished our design. There is no reason to believe that this state of facts is due to a want of interest in the work. Some of the churches and presbyteries have raised their full quotas. New agencies of the committee have not been instituted for want of capital. The European war has disturbed the financial condition of the country so as to interfere with our movements. Whenever we have been able to throw our books on the market, we have met with success—the result of the high character and intrinsic merits of the works we have published. We cannot effect this object by depositing our books in the hands of other houses, for they are too busy in promoting the sale of their own works to devote the necessary attention to our interests. Still a wide door is open to us in the publication of Sabbath school books, tracts and works of small size. Many manuscripts received long since have not been published, for want of the necessary funds.

It is respectfully suggested that a separate account be kept of contributions to the endowment fund; an account of the contributions to the missionary fund; that donations be received for the publication of particular works; that an amendment be adopted to the rule requiring the examination by three members of the committee of every book published by the committee.

In conclusion, our prospects are fair, the obstacles in our road are not such as cannot be overcome, and our committee appears to be on the road to prosperity and usefulness in our church.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ASKED FOR.

At the close of his report, the Rev. Dr. Baird remarked that he had a similar request to make to that made by Drs. Wilson and Woodrow; that an editorial had been published in the Christian Observer and Commonwealth which seemed to reflect upon the officers of the committee; he would, therefore, ask that a committee be appointed to investigate the foundations on which they rested and report upon their correctness.

The Rev. Dr. Hill said, in substance, that the editor of the Christian Observer was in the house, but not being a member was not entitled to a hearing upon this floor. Mr. Convers had just stated to him that he has no recollection of having published, editorially or otherwise, any reflections upon the committee of publication or its officers. He also stated that in reading the Christian Observer, he had never seen anything which could be so construed. He added that the editor was a very near neighbor of his, and frequently talked with him respecting the management of his paper, and he never had heard him say anything against or to the prejudice of the Secretary.

Men occupying public positions must expect to be criticised and must not be too sensitive. They will be criticised. But the General Assembly was not the place to discuss personal grievances. He did not think a committee of investigation ought to be appointed, and requested Dr. Baird to withdraw his request.

Another brother stated that he had read the editorial carefully this very morning, and it contained no reflection on the Secretary.

Dr. B. agreed to withdraw it, at least for the present.

On motion of Dr. J. L. Wilson, it was resolved that the Assembly meet at 9 a. m. and adjourn at 2 p. m., daily, the first thirty minutes at the opening of the session being set apart for devotional exercises.

COLUMBIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The report of the Board of Directors of Columbia Theological Seminary showed that during the past year there have been in attendance thirty-five students, nine of whom have concluded the prescribed courses. Dr. J. R. Wilson, the professor elect, entered upon his duties at the opening of the session in September last. The library has 3,318 volumes, and is being slowly increased.

The report of the Directors of Union Theological Seminary showed that forty-six students have been in attendance during the past year, six of whom completed their course. Twelve hundred and six volumes have been added to the library during the past year. A handsome legacy, for this object, was recently given by the Rev. U. Powers. A library building is to be erected when more funds for the purpose shall have been received. One hundred and forty-two thousand dollars of funds and scholarship funds are available, and a larger number of students are expected next year.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The committee reported through the Rev. Dr. J. L. Wilson that they had used all possible diligence, and with encouragement amid the discouragements that must accompany a work of such immense magnitude. The afflictive events in the changes in the missionary force—the death of Rev. E. B. Inslee, whose feeble health was announced to the last General Assembly, and made the subject of special prayer; the death of the venerable Cyrus Kingsburry, D. D., of the Choctaw mission, in June last; the death of the Rev. Thomas H. Benton, another Choctaw missionary, who died in March last; the loss by the Choctaw mission of six missionaries within three years, and the return of the Rev. T. E. Converse, on account of the completely prostrated condition of his wife's health, were noticed.

The addition of Rev. W. J. B. Lloyd to the Indian mission was noticed. Twenty-eight missionaries are now in the field. One male and one female missionary will soon be sent to China.

The receipts from all sources during the past year amount to $27,295 72, being $432 41 in advance of those of last year—a very encouraging result in view of the great stringency of the money market during the last six months of the year. But they have not been equal to the expenses, and the committee report a debt of $5,547 99. The plans for the year were made under the impression that the receipts would have been largely increased, as they were the previous year. The arrangements for the missionaries to draw on banking houses in this country, as they need funds, were explained to the Assembly, and it was to provide the means for honoring these drafts the committee had run in debt. Not more than half the churches have contributed to this work. The monthly concert of prayer is being more generally observed. The importance of an extensive circulation of the Missionary, for giving full outlines of missionary news, and the importance of enlisting the sympathies of the Sunday schools in this work, were dwelt upon.

Apart from the discouragements named, the prospects are very encouraging. The heathen world is opening to the Gospel. Our own missions among the Indians extend to several tribes—the Choctaws, Cherokees and Creeks. Only three ordained ministers and one licentiate remain among the Cherokees. They have charge of 17 churches and twice as many preaching-stations; 201 persons have been added their churches, and they now have 916 members. Two new church edifices—Boggy Depot and Big Lick—have recently been built.

Spencer Academy, a school for boys, is to be resuscitated by the committee. It will have sixty boys as students, who will be supported by the nation.

Rev. J. M. Perryman is the only missionary among the Creeks; he has received twenty new members during the year.

Rev. Stephen Foreman labors at Park Hill among the Cherokees; there are seventeen church members here.

Rev. H. Ballentein labors at Chetopah in the same Nation.

Italian Mission—Nothing very remarkable from this mission is reported.

United States of Colombia—Rev. Mr. Pratt and family have been treated with great kindness; he has made several tours in the United States of Colombia and finds the doors open for preaching almost everywhere.

In Brazil, the prestige of Romanism is gone and good seed is being sown. Rev. Mr. Lane returns to this country in part to obtain the means of establishing a school and will probably report to the Assembly.

The China mission has been afflicted, first, by reduction of the working force; second, by the sickness of those remaining, and third, by the unsettled condition of affairs in that country; but their labors are productive of good and their letters are cheering.

We have reached a critical period in the history of missions. If, from indifference, opposition or any other cause, we turn back, great evil to the church may be anticipated. If we go forward it will exert a favorable reflex influence on our whole church. Accommodations are needed for the missionaries in China and for schools. Means are needed to send out additional missionaries to China. Hence it will require at least $45,000 to meet the expenses of the committee for the year to come. Shall we go forward in this work? If not, where shall curtailment be made? Shall the young men ready to go out be called back? Shall those there already be left unsupported to bear the heat and burden of the day?

After reading the report, Rev. Dr. Wilson brought the case of the widow of the Rev. Mr. Inslee before the Assembly. It is proposed to buy a little home for her—or make provision to the amount of at least two thousand or twenty-five hundred dollars—but how to do it, in such a way as not to interfere with the collections for foreign missions, he was not prepared to suggest. This matter was referred to a committee of five, not yet appointed.

DELEGATE FROM THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The commission of the Rev Dr. Todd, delegate from the Reformed (Dutch) Church, was read, and, on motion, it was made the order of the day for 12 o'clock to-morrow to hear him.

THE CHINA MISSION.

Rev. S. F. Tenny offered a resolution that the Assembly unite in fervent prayer in view of the dangers to which our missionaries in China are exposed, and that Rev. Dr. J. Leighton Wilson be called on to lead the Assembly in prayer on their behalf.

Dr. Wilson remarked that it was difficult to say what is the condition of that mission. No letters were received from Hanchow by the last steamer. It is stated by telegraph that the Emperor has assumed a hostile attitude, and the missionaries may be expelled, especially from the interior, but others entertain the opinion that he will not pursue a hostile course. The Assembly was then led in earnest prayer by the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., in their behalf.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Closed with prayer.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Barren.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Pub. Ins.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Golladay's drawing takes place to-night at Weisiger Hall.

An election has been called in Kenton county to elect a State Senator, vice Hon. John G. Carlisle.

Carrollton is no longer to be illuminated—a hitch in paying for the lighting of the town lamps preventing.

Greenup county thieves don't care much for the officers of the law, as the recently depleted coffers of the sheriff and jailer of that county will testify.

Messrs. Jas. B. Casey and John W. Leathers consent to be candidates for the Senate from the district composed of Kenton, Campbell and Carroll counties.

The following new post routes have been established: From Pikeville to Warfield; from Blaine to Paintsville; from Coalton to Mount Savage Furnace; from Louisa to Louisville

It is estimated that there are now one thousand cords of driftwood, including some rails and much good fuel, lodged against one of the piers of the county bridge over Kentucky river at Frankfort.

In Versailles, on Monday last, R. Ward Macey sold to John W. Conley, of Ohio, M. J. Haden's fine trotting mare, Katie Haden, for $5,000. She is 8 years old, sired by Ericsson, dam by Long Island Black Hawk.

The actual value of lands and other property in Christian county is between twenty and twenty-five millions of dollars, perhaps more; and it is said that the county has but one mile of turnpike road to every million of dollars it has in property.

Mr. M. M. Teager, of the Flemingsburg Democrat, was married at Jeffersonville on May 11th to Miss Irene Stealey, sister of Mr. O. O. Stealey, formerly of the Louisville COURIER, instead of to Miss Lillie Ebersole, of Covington, as before stated. The misstatement was due to the mistake of an exchange.

A church in Covington owes a large debt, and recently took a novel method to pay it off. The announcement that a popular preacher would officiate drew a large congregation, when the doors were locked, contributions to pay the debt called for and a considerable amount realized. Some people would think it obtaining money under false pretenses.

In the second day's proceedings of the trial of the accused murderers of the negro Syd Embry, at Lexington, nothing additional of importance was developed, except as implicating one Hill in the affair. The Lexington Press says, in this connection, "the entire community approve of the thorough-going earnestness with which Judge Graves is conducting the investigation with reference to the killing of Syd Embry, in the Athens neighborhood. A single conviction—upon clear and undoubted evidence of guilt—will go very far toward removing the vail of mystery which has been thrown around the lawless operations of a few bad men, and Judge Graves will be entitled to the gratitude of the public if he shall succeed in bringing the guilty parties in this particular case to justice."

Some time ago a gentleman from a Southern city moved to Paducah, engaged in business and realized so well from it that he concluded to take a trip to Germany. Now the merchant had a confidential clerk whom he thought so much of that he took him along, paying all expenses, making with his (the merchant's) wife and daughter a pleasant little party. The four arrived on the shores of the Old World, and the Kentuckian tells the rest of the story: "The young man having nothing else to do devoted his whole time and attention to the female portion of the firm, and, in fact, made himself a necessity to the happiness of them both. Fatherland was reached at last, and after a brief time occupied in visiting and sight-seeing, the young man expressed a desire to return to 'Merica. His employer was not ready to return—the young man was, and the next morning the employer waked to find his wife, daughter and clerk *non est inventus*. They had taken passage in a vessel for America, and the husband, now nearly a maniac, is scouring this country in search of them."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The members of the Democratic Executive Committee of Tennessee are to meet in Nashville on the 1st of June.

Mr. James Irvin, one of the oldest stage-drivers in the United States, departed this life on the 15th inst., in the 95th year of his age, in Baltimore.

A convention of editors from all parts of Missouri, and many from neighboring States, will meet at St. Joseph next Wednesday. The last annual convention was held at Kansas City.

The Alabamian and Times of May 18th learns that there had been no business in the Mayor's Court, at Tuscumbia, Alabama, for ten days, and asks "How is that for a town of 1,500 inhabitants in the heart of Kukluxdom?"

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald of the 17th says: "Col. Dicky, of the firm Norris T. Dicky & Co., St. Louis, while traveling with a companion in a buggy, was shot by a robber, near Clarksville, and dangerously wounded."

Mike Hannon died last week of suffocation in a well on his farm, about eight miles from Montgomery. He went down into the well to secure a bucket. A negro who attempted to take out the body of the deceased came very near losing his life also.

The Laport Appeal says: "The iron mines of Northern Georgia are now more valuable than those of gold. They are inexhaustible, and yield a per centum equal to those of Pennsylvania. Fine marble is also abundant, and in value, like that of iron, will be yearly enhanced by increased facilities for transportation."

A gentleman who has recently traveled through Franklin county and some portions of the counties of Henry and Patrick, Virginia, reported to the editor of the Lynchburg News that the people there are suffering severely for the want of money, and in many cases lack the commonest necessaries of life. Very few can boast of the comforts, and none any of the luxuries of life. It is difficult in many neighborhoods to get a meal and lodging and horse feed.

The Staunton (Va.) Spectator has the following: "We are reliably informed that there was snow on North Mountain, in considerable quantities, on last Wednesday morning, May 10th. Snow at this late season of the year is very remarkable. We do not remember of there having been a fall of snow, in this section, so late in the season, since the year 1850. We do remember, however, very distinctly, that there was a considerable fall of snow on the 10th day of May, 1850."

Atlanta recently sent a train load of her negro population up to Marietta picnicking. They came, says the Marietta Journal, beating drums and blowing brass horns, and marched pell-mell down to Glover's grove, where they fiddled, danced, drank whisky and fought like wildcats. One negro woman shot another negro woman's nose off, while several more pistol shots were fired and flesh wounds inflicted. Rocks, sticks and bottles were used freely. These colored troops fight nobly every time they go there to have a picnic.

A deputy sheriff of Memphis arrested a little negro last week on a charge of theft. The Ledger says the little vagabond looked up impudently into the face of the officer and said: "I'll bet you twenty dollars you are mistaken in your man; will you put the stamps up?" The indignant deputy ordered him to be silent, and replied: "If it wasn't for sixteen Constitutional amendments hanging over you I'd kick you down stairs." The case turned out to be one of mistaken identity, and the youthful speculator departed. The sheriff doesn't want his name published.

Last Wednesday afternoon the Zion Baptist Church, in course of erection at Portsmouth, Virginia, was struck by lightning twice in succession and received considerable damage. The doors were split and the window [illegible] shattered. Two carpenters received very severe shocks. This church was first burned down when nearly completed; afterwards rebuilt and a portion of the west end blown out in a storm, and on yesterday the lightning took a hand in the matter. A meeting should certainly be held and the Scotch Established Church motto adopted—"Nisi dominus frustra."

Samuel Lewis, a colored convict at the penitentiary, aged fifteen years, died last Wednesday from paralysis produced from a stab by an awl in the hands of another boy convict named Thomas Sepstine, also colored. Some time ago, deceased was teasing Sepstine in a playful manner, and started to run, when Sepstine, who was caning chairs, with an awl in his hand, made a thrust at Lewis, which penetrated about one-eighth of an inch into his back. Lewis went to his work as usual for several days afterwards. He then complained, and was sent to the hospital. Soon afterwards paralysis ensued, from which he died, on the day already stated. The coroner's jury freed Sepstine from any imputation of malice in the act.

Mr. L. F. Rogers, fifty-seven years of age, an old and well-known citizen of New Orleans, was found dead in his bed, at his residence, No. 110 Gravier street, at 3 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon, with a Colt's revolver in his right hand, one barrel of which was discharged. His head and face were covered with blood from a wound in the side of his head. He left a letter addressed to Mr. McMasters, stating that in case anything serious should happen to him, to send what money he had in his hands to his sister, Mrs. Julia Cutler, Middlebury, Vermont. It is thought that he committed suicide sometime during Tuesday night. Ill health and pecuniary embarrassment are supposed to have been the cause of the act.

Some days ago at New Orleans an old sea captain brought suit against his wife to obtain a divorce. Among his witnesses, says the Times, was an old lady, who was possessed of certain facts, the development of which would work injury to the fair defendant. The wife hearing that the old lady was about to give evidence against her, procured a cowhide and proceeded to the court, intending to assault the aged witness for daring to interest herself on behalf of the husband. Arriving at the scene of action, she discovered the object of her search engaged in deposing to what she knew, whereupon she went for her with vicious intent with the rawhide, but being violently restrained by an attache of the office, she was forced to retire, a sadder though still enraged female.

It is contemplated by the people of Greene county, Tennessee, to contract a narrow-gauge road from Greeneville to Paint Rock, and so form a connection with the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston railroad. If, says the Nashville Banner, the money cannot be obtained by private subscription, the County Court will be called on to issue bonds to the amount of about $60,000, the estimated cost of the road. The Green County Iron-works, which turn out from ten to twenty tons a day, have offered to make a contract by which, upon the completion of the road, the company will lease it for a term of years, giving ten per cent. on the investment. These works have no other outlet for their iron except dirt roads, and the cost of transportation being so great as to leave but a small margin for profit.

The Savannah Morning News vouches for the truth of the following Kuklux story: About ten miles south of Dublin, Laurens county, Georgia, lives an old man and his two sons, all strong, able-bodied men, but miserably lazy; so much so as to be a burden upon the industrious community in which they live. They had planted a "leetle crap," which had obeyed the laws of nature, and shot up above the surface; but the more strong and luxuriant grass threatened destruction to the growing corn. The neighbors witnessed the conduct of the old man and his sons—an easy indifference to consequences and a perfect carelessness as to the result of their crop prospects. In the "stilly night" when all nature slept, and no man thought of crossing his peaceful threshold, a horrid-looking band of bloody heads and bare bones might have been seen creeping cautiously to that old man's door. Calling the old gentleman out, the chief, in husky tones, announced to him that his mission on earth was to instruct him to plow his land. The old gentleman and his sons, all trembling at the sight of the unearthly visitors and their direful tones, asked with what must they plow; would an ox do? "Yes," answered the chief demon, "anything." Assured that their orders would be complied with, the unwelcome Kuklux withdrew. The old man and his sons gazed at each other in mute astonishment, evidently determined to earn their bread in future by the sweat of their brow. The schoolboys, in passing by the grass-eaten farm next day, witnessed the singular sight of the old man plowing with all his might, and one of the sons driving the other, who was pulling the plow through the matted grass with the strength and facility of a beast of burden.

The current number of Rowell's Reporter contains no fewer than seventeen announcements of deceased journals as the list of newspaper mortality in the United States for the last quarter. Of these nine lived as long as six months, and three died in six weeks. The rest paid the penalty of a feebly protracted existence of a year or so. It is estimated that the whole number cost their projectors about a half million of unrecoverable dollars, and the public at large twice that amount in unfulfilled subscriptions paid in advance. Considering these statistics, the proposed insurance company to protect people against mushroom newspaper enterprises wears the aspect of an actual necessity. There is certainly no reason why such an institution should not succeed, since the insurance principle is made to apply to the most trivial details of domestic life. It a million and a half dollars are sunk quarterly in bogus newspapers, a good annual revenue ought to accrue to a solid security institution.

Kentucky Press Association.

The annual meeting of the Kentucky Press Association will be held at Owensboro, Wednesday, June 7th.

The officers of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads have furnished free tickets to members of the Association who will pass over those roads, and these tickets will be distributed by mail to-day. Members entitled to such tickets, but who fail to get them, will notify Mr. JOHN E. HATCHER, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Members will pay full fare on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and branches, going to the convention, and will return free on certificate of the Secretary.

The boats of the Louisville and Evansville Mail Line will pass members at half fare, going and coming, on presentation of the circular, signed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, which will be mailed to each member.

The Louisville and Cincinnati U. S. Mail Line will carry members for $5 the round trip, on presentation of the circular referred to above.

Who Lead in Paris.

The acts of the Parisian insurgents can scarcely create surprise when we consider that many of them, or rather many of their leaders, are not natives of France. A correspondent writing from Paris says that a traveler venturing among the ranks of the Communist army would imagine himself transported into a suburb of Genoa, for on all sides he hears the idiom of beautiful Italy. Another, commenting on this, adds that this statement is rather incorrect, and he would suggest as a better illustration a sudden transposition to the Tower of Babel. The *elite* of the Parisian army, the corps which exercises a sort of reign of terror over the more peaceable Parisians, who are forced into the ranks of the insurgents whether they will or not, seems to be an immense gang of foreign cut-throats, who have been joined by all the rowdies and ruffians of the great city. Paris, which in the days of its glory was the Eldorado of pleasure-seekers and tourists, was also the place of refuge for fugitives from justice from all parts of the world. Paris being always the center of the revolutionary agitations of Europe, and the headquarters of all conspirators, in spite of the stringent measures adopted against such agitators, it was the easiest thing in the world for bad characters to obtain support there as soon as they assumed the guise of persecuted liberalism.

There is no more credulous being than a fanatic, if you understand how to catch him by his particular hobby. The thief, the forger and swindler was received with open arms in the secret societies of that city, and supported and concealed as soon as he appeared as a fugitive revolutionist. In consequence the French capital harbored an immense crowd of refugees, the offscum of all countries, who were mostly supported by the so-called "*Internationale*," a secret society whose acknowledged object it was to bring about a universal republic on a communistic basis, in conjunction with a general distribution of property among the poor. All the foreign rabble that fled to Paris at once obtained help from this society of fanatics, which was more than once suppressed by the authorities. The Commune finds its chief friends in this association. No wonder then that this motley crowd proceeds to acts which must fill with sorrow the breast of every true friend of France.

The men they have placed at their head, or rather the men who on their own account have incited and organized a mob, demonstrate this. One of the foremost of them was BLANQUI, a native of Nice, which now indeed is a part of France, but which at the time of his birth formed a part of the kingdom of Sardinia. Then we have ASSY, an Italian, who had made himself notorious as the leader in several strikes in France. CLUSERET, although born a Frenchman, had expatriated himself and become a citizen of the United States, whose protection against his native land he invoked only a few months ago. His successor, ROSSEL (probably RUSSEL is his right name), is by birth a Scotchman. The present military commander of the Communists, DOMBROWSKY, is a Polish adventurer.

Thus we see that the chief military power of the Commune has been wielded ever since the commencement of the insurrection by foreigners, and if we look at the names of the other officers, we also see a great preponderance of foreign names. We find the names of the Colonels WENZEL, DOMBROWSKY (a brother of the General), ALBANY, ABATOFF, BATTANI, RHEDOS (a Greek), MANSFIELD and BUCHHOLZ; of the aids-de-camp ROZYESKY and SINECKI, and of a host of other officers with outlandish names.

How can such a mass of foreigners feel for the misfortunes of the country? With the aid of the vast hordes of low native rabble, which infest the streets of every large city in Europe, and who are bent only on pillage and plunder, they have established a reign of terror in the great metropolis, and are accomplishing acts for which the French nation cannot be held responsible, inasmuch as the principal instigators and leaders of the insurrection are foreigners who are ungratefully lacerating the bosom of a country that gave them shelter and refuge.

The Land Office Muddle.

As was announced yesterday Adjutant DAWSON has withdrawn from among the number of Democratic nominees, with whom he happened, by a clerical error, to be accidentally placed. He says that he retires "to relieve the party of all embarrassment." Had he done this promptly on ascertaining that he was not the choice of the late Democratic Convention, and had the Executive Committee performed their duty by substituting the name of Major GRANT as soon as they discovered, by a recount of the second ballot, that Major GRANT had received a majority of the votes cast, the party would have reason to consider itself rid of a troublesome and annoying complication. But unfortunately such is not the case. Adjutant DAWSON's withdrawal was delayed long after it had been shown that he was not the nominee. Indeed, it was carefully withheld from the public until the Executive [illegible] embracing a plurality of the Adjutant's friends, concluded not to give Major GRANT the place to which he is entitled, but to confuse matters further by referring the question to a third and wholly unauthorized ballot. This ballot, according to the plan proposed, is to be taken between this and the first of July, by the chairmen of the several delegations of the adjourned convention, and forwarded by them to the Chairman of the Executive Committee at Frankfort. Judge CRADDOCK is thus made, by a species of self-imposed legislation on the part of the committee, a sort of post-obit, ex-officio Presidential autocrat of a body which has ceased to be, over which he did not preside, and which, in the most legitimate and unequivocal way, decided the point before it adjourned.

A more extraordinary, nay, in every respect, a more unfair and impracticable proposition, never was submitted, by a body of intelligent men, to popular consideration. Either Adjutant DAWSON or Major GRANT was nominated by the State Convention on the second ballot. Col. CHRISMAN has the record of the vote as it was polled. No one pretends that this record has been tampered with, or that, as it is written down in black and white, it is incorrect. The mistake that has given rise to a muddle, that might have been avoided by the display of a readier spirit on the part of Adjutant DAWSON, lay in the count, not in the ballot itself. The Executive Committee sent for the ballot and got it. They went over the figures and found that an accurate summing up gave a majority to GRANT. At this stage of the proceedings they discover that they have no jurisdiction. So, having no jurisdiction, they decide on a ballot to be taken by the delegates of a dispersed convention, to be returned to them for their final action. They have authority to send for the vote and count it, to find that a good Democrat and an excellent man has received a majority, and then, refusing to publish either their proceedings or the ballot as they found it, or to give the nominee the place he is entitled to, because of a want of jurisdiction, they assume jurisdiction over the whole question and refer it to a defunct and scattered assembly, to be made a disturbing element all over the State during six weeks of an active canvass, and finally to be knocked down to the most energetic and persistent log-roller.

If anything in the way of party mismanagement could surpass this we are utterly lost to the nature of that which is just and that which is expedient. For the sake, apparently, of giving a little man another chance to get a little office, which he has signally neglected, and for which he was fairly beaten, a great organization is to be stirred up from its depths, and its candidates are to meet everywhere and in the thick of the fight the moil and bad blood of an execrable scuffle for a sinecure that pays about twenty-five hundred dollars a year; this, too, in the face of a proposition so simple and obvious that it would seem unavoidable to the mind of any man not influenced by personal sympathy or prejudice. And, because we discuss the case freely, but courteously, and resist, earnestly but decorously, the injustice and unwisdom in which the action of the committee is founded, Adjutant DAWSON, like a disinterested patriot, flies into a passion and charges us with throwing a fire-brand into the party and of being moved by private hostility to him. According to his notion it is not Adjutant DAWSON who is the mar-plot. *He* may disturb the party at his pleasure. *He* may organize a scheme to keep the party in hot water for six of the best weeks of the canvass. *He* may hold on to a place he was not elected to for days after the Executive Committee had knowledge that he had received a minority of votes. *He* may keep his withdrawal in his pocket until a plan has been arranged by which he thinks he may yet win the prize he covets. It is the COURIER JOURNAL that is selfish, designing and factious. It is the COURIER-JOURNAL that would break up and destroy the great Democratic organization by refusing to become a party to the over-eager desire of Adjutant DAWSON, and by refusing its ready and docile credence to his protestations of zeal. He is a model of self-sacrifice. We are a wolf in sheep's clothing; and all because he wants to keep on being Register of the Land Office in spite of the verdict of the Democracy of Kentucky in convention assembled, whilst we, having no interest in the Land Office one way or another, simply stand for the Democratic principle that the majority shall rule and that the good of the party shall, in every case, take precedence of the greed of its members.

We care nothing about Major GRANT or Adjutant DAWSON. It is matter of no concern to us who is or is not Register of the Land Office. It is a petty place, pretty much a useless sinecure that ought to be abolished, and in no way connected with anything that we could possibly care for. If Adjutant DAWSON flatters himself with the conceit that he is the object of our noble rage we entreat him to be undeceived. We assure him frankly that we regard his conduct as obtrusive and hold his person in that relation of happy indifference which is supposed to subsist between the fly and the carriage wheel. He seems to us to be a trifle too zealous to be quite sincere. His love for the Land Office and Democracy is of too ardent a kind to commend itself to a temperament which we candidly own is somewhat skittish in amatory matters. But we have not been moved by any further sentiment than this general and at furthest this but vague distrust. Men like the Adjutant, if we judge him aright, are often useful to a party, and as a rule are faithful as long as they are rewarded. Moreover, they are usually content with very small rewards for very energetic service. It may be that DAWSON deserved to be continued in the Land Office, in spite of the fact that he has occupied it for a number of years and the disagreeable reflection that he entered it in the first place at the point of the bayonet. It may be that we do him wrong in withholding that blind confidence in his protestations which a more credulous temper would perhaps extend. Unhappily we have not had the benefit of that close intimacy with the Adjutant which might have opened our eyes and heart to his manifold merits. We did not mess with him by the bivouac fire or bundle with him in the soldier's blanket or march with him to battle and to glory. We have not shared a common fate, and so we are disposed to be skeptical even of our distrust. The public will give it no particular attention, therefore, but will form its own conclusions. It may think, as we do, that there is, or ought to be, no question of the Adjutant's personality involved in this business. The point at issue relates less to the virtue of men than to the truth of figures. Did GRANT or DAWSON receive a majority of the votes cast for Register of the Land Office on the second ballot? That is the question.

The ballot, as recorded, is at call. Its genuineness is not gainsaid, nor [illegible] dispute either its legitima[illegible]eness. We cannot [illegible] record. We cannot [illegible]nd simple conclusion [illegible]pen question to vex [illegible] face of the enemy. All [illegible] all the DAWSONS, and all the D[illegible]s in the world, should not have induced the Executive Committee to pursue the course they have thought proper to pursue. They may be too partial to their friend and recent colleague; but we cannot believe them to be capable of deliberate unfairness, or conscious indiscretion. But we assure them, and their own good sense must confirm our assurance that their action is most unwise, impracticable and open to criticism. To send for the vote and count it, to find it sum up for GRANT, and then, without making it public, to return it to the clerk of the convention with the declaration of a want of jurisdiction, might be defended as a cautious though ill-timed evasion of responsibility. The committee is indeed technically right when it confesses a lack of authority. But, if it has no authority to change DAWSON for GRANT; it is equally wanting in authority to provide for a new and anomalous mode of settlement. Nay, more, the mode proposed should not have been necessary. The committee had the ballot before them. There were the figures. There was the result accurately compiled. It should have been final with the contestants. If the majority was for GRANT, DAWSON should have stepped aside cheerfully, and vice versa. But if either refused, the committee had only to publish the fact and the ballot and public sentiment would have forced compliance.

Mr. DAWSON, however, could not have refused and is pledged to this issue, which is the only issue that is just or wise. We, therefore, call for the publication of the ballot as recorded. The people can cast up the figures for themselves, and should not be kept in darkness. They may be safely trusted—we vouch for that—but whether they can be or not, they have a right to be informed. So, let us have the ballot without further delay. It has been kept from us too long already.

Death of Col. Charles S. Todd.

Another of Kentucky's honored sons has been called to his rest. Last Wednesday Col. CHARLES S. TODD died at the residence of Judge POSEY, at Baton Rouge, in the eightieth year of his age. From his early manhood he had lived in the public eye and discharged the duties of every position he occupied with honor to himself and credit to his birth-place. As a lawyer, soldier and politician he won applause not only from his associates, but from his opponents. His attainments as a scholar were of no mean order, especially as a linguist. The great natural abilities which distinguished his father, the celebrated Judge TODD, appeared to be also possessed by him, and these were developed and directed at the well-known college of William and Mary in Virginia. Having graduated there in 1809, he shortly afterwards commenced the practice of law, at which, however, he did not long continue; his country demanded his services in the field. As ensign in a Lexington company he drew his sword in the war of 1812, and his soldierly conduct was such that he had special mention in General HARRISON's dispatch to the War Department, and was promoted to adjutant. He was also engaged in the Canadian expedition of 1814. When the war between North and South commenced he was foremost in proffering his services for the preservation of the Union—and few men were better versed in military tactics or could quote so readily authorities bearing on disputed points. He received two diplomatic appointments—the first as minister to the Government of Colombia, and the second as minister plenipotentiary to Russia in 1841, when he had MOTLEY as his secretary, with whom his relations were of the most amicable kind. The personal appearance of Colonel TODD was in keeping with his mental and moral character, and even at the close of his long life he retained the dignified carriage and noble bearing of his earlier years. Sincere alike in his friendships and political views, hating dissimulation in the former and sinister aims in the latter, he at least commanded the respect where he did not secure the attachment of men of all parties.

☞An Ohio Journal, speaking of the death of JOHN GREINER, the author of many Whig campaign songs in 1840 and 1844, says "one of the objections to FRELINGHUYSEN" (as a candidate for Vice President in 1844) "was that they couldn't make his name ryhme in the political songs.' The marines will quietly swallow almost any story you may tell them, but we are very much afraid that they will mutiny at this.

☞The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle asks: Suppose, now, no prominent Republican breaks out of the ranks in time to become the next Democratic candidate for President—what will the Democratic party do?" Why, it can take the first prominent rascal that breaks out of the penitentiary, which will be pretty much the same thing.

☞The friends of Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER exult over the fact that Mrs. BRICK POMEROY employed him as counsel in her suit for divorce. The mere fact that she was capable of employing BUTLER in any case or capacity whatever, is sufficient evidence that BRICK POMEROY ought to have had a divorce himself.

☞The term of Senator WARNER, of Alabama, expired on the 4th of March last. Soon thereafter the leaders of his party in that State held a meeting in which they declared him unworthy of public confidence. Gen. GRANT has accordingly appointed him Governor of New Mexico.

☞The railroad hotel at Rawlings, Wyoming Territory, was burned the other day, and they say the loss is forty thousand dollars. We have never yet paid a dollar at a "railroad hotel" for a dinner without feeling that the landlord ought to give us a deed to the property.

☞A few days before RULLOFF was hung somebody sent him a copy of one of HENRY WARD BEECHER's sermons. It is strange that people will thus trifle with the salvation of men standing upon the very brink of the grave.

☞Gov. COBURN, of Maine, is worth $7,000,000, all of which he has made in the lumber business. His customers have evidently planked down the cash.

CITY ITEMS.

☞This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Helmbold's Grape Pills, causing neither nausea nor griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla, the great Blood Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood and renewed vigor. Try them.

For $1 Per Line

we will insert an advertisement one month in nine first-class Rhode Island newspapers, including two dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address George P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

☞If you desire a mild, pleasant, safe and agreeable cathartic, which will cause neither nausea nor griping pains, use nature's remedy, Helmbold's Grape Pills. They are purely vegetable, their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh bloom and renewed vigor use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

Don't Fail to Procure

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup for children teething.

☞Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system and readily enters into the circulation of the blood—after purging with Helmbold's Grape Pills the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of pharmacy and chemistry and are thoroughly reliable. A test of twenty years has proved this. Try them.

☞All powders and outward applications close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly: use Helmbold's Grape Pills and Helmbold's Sarsaparilla, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury or other deleterious drugs.

Santonin, the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonine. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature; the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenger contains its exact portion of santonin; the materials have been so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

[Testimony of a Physician.]

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribed it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

☞If you would have new life, new blood and renewed vigor, use Helmbold's Grape Pills. Purify the blood and beautify the complexion by the use of Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly pharmaceutical, and are not equaled by any English or French preparation.

☞A single trial will convince the most skeptical of the efficacy of Helmbold's Grape Pills in sick or nervous headache, jaundice, indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, billiousness, liver complaints, general debility, &c. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla creates new, fresh and healthy blood, beautifies the complexion and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling pimples, blotches, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞D. Cerf sold at his stand Saturday, at Second-street Market, seven hundred sticks of prize candy. Don't forget to give him a call.

☞The span of horses and carriage, the second prize in Golladay's drawing, will be on exhibition on the streets to-day.

☞**Refrigerators, water-coolers and filters, ice-cream freezers, plated ice pitchers, China, glassware, queensware, and a full and complete stock of house furnishing goods, at lowest prices, at Magill Brothers', 161 Fourth street.** Su&Mo

Money to Loan.

One thousand dollars to five thousand dollars always on hand to loan on satisfactory collaterals, at Hagan's loan and banking office, 114 Third street. Highest cash price paid for Colt's large army, navy and dragoon pistols. ap1 d2m

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy—sure cure

☞See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

Hagan's Magnolia Balm

will make a lady of 25 look as if she were but 18. It gives the complexion a lively, pearl-like appearance, exceedingly beautiful and perfectly natural. It removes pimples, sunburn, moth-patches, ring-marks, sallowness, etc., and in a very few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Any lady who wishes to be pleased with herself and please others will certainly use this article. Then dress your hair with Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect. The Kathairon stimulates the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out and turning gray, and is the best hair dressing in the world. All druggists keep these articles.
May10eod&w1mo.

PHALON'S NEW PERFUME,
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
THE MOST LASTING PERFUME.
THE MOST FRAGRANT BOUQUET.
THE SWEETEST OF PERFUMES.
mh8 deod3m

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

DIED.

O'CONNOR—On the 20th inst., of scarlet fever, CECILIA, daughter of James and Lucy A. O'Connor, aged 18 months.
The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this evening from their residence, No. 154 East Walnut st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEFF HOUSE PARK
Summer Resort,
At Yellow Springs, Ohio.

THE above favorite resort for HEALTH, rest, recreation, COMFORT, and amusement is now open for the season.
Rates of board, for adults $70 for first month, and $60 for each succeeding month, $17 50 per week.
Round-trip tickets to the Springs and return can be had via Short Line railroad and mailboats for $8 75—good at all times.
For descriptive pamphlets and further information address
my22 eod3m H. B. SUITES, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,
Newport, R. I.,

WILL open for the reception of guests June 27. Important improvements are being made for the comfort of its patrons. Applicants for rooms will please address JOS. B. WEAVER, Prop'r,
my11 d12exSu Everet House, New York City.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Stock Call.

OFFICE BEARGRASS TRANSPORTATION CO.,
May 19, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of 20 per cent. was this day made on the additional fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) subscribed in the capital stock of the Beargrass Transportation Company, payable on or before the 15th of June, 1871, to John G. Barret, Treasurer of the Company, at the office of the Citizens' Bank, corner of Bullitt and Main sts.
By order of the Board. A. B. DEAN, Pres't.
JOHN BURKS, Sec'y. my20 d1w1nSu

KAYE & WILSON
Sell the best quality of
Pittsburg, Pomeroy, and Cannel
COAL

At the lowest market price. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Please give us a call. Office No. 52 Fourth st., between Main and river, west side. my21 d1m

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE,
DEALERS IN
PITTSBURG COAL,
FROM ALL POOLS

Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa.
139 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple Louisville, Ky.

Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dtf

SECOND ANNUAL
TOBACCO FAIR
OF THE
CLARKSVILLE TRADE

Will be held at CLARKSVILLE, TENN., on
Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

No restriction as to locality. Competition invited from every Tobacco-growing State. Total Premiums nearly $5,000. Premium list furnished on application.
D. N. KENNEDY,
President Board of Trade.
M. V. INGRAM, Sec'y. my11 Mo&Th6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Household Tonic.

The efficacy of Hostetter's Celebrated stomach bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States where this marvelous tonic has born down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until at last the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and, in all human probability, will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits, and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever-increasing sales. my22 eod3&w1

R. E. MILES'
SADDLERY, HARNESS,
TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG
EMPORIUM,
Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 52 Main,
Bet. Second and Third Sts.
ap9 d&Sutjy2

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

WHY are there so many unhappy marriages? It is because many enter into that state from unworthy motives, while others have their systems filled with the virus of scrofula or syphilis. This hidden enemy does not always lay quiet, as it breaks out when least wanted. To those who contemplate marriage, with their systems in that condition, we say, STOP. First cleanse yourselves of those impurities before you bring misery on your offspring; and, as we offer advice, we also offer, free of charge, until a cure is effected, the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, so that a healthy family and happy marriage will take the place of deception and misery. Send reference that you will pay when cured to
DESMOND & CO.,
915 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

For diseases arising from indiscretion, is the only remedy that can be depended on. Cures in two to four days. Purely vegetable. Has been used during the war in the hospitals. No Balsam Copaiba—no smell from the breath—no exposure in going into the shops of quacks. Male packages, $3; females, $3. Sent by mail to any address; also sold by Druggists.
OWEN & SUTTON, 96 Market street, Ag'ts for Louisville. no27 MonWed&Sat6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. ly31 eodly

CONSUMPTION,
Its Cure and Its Preventive,
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted **Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Simple Treatment**, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of **Consumption.**

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Pocophilium Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they **"Leave no Sting Behind."**

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, **A Supply of Good Blood.**

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was **Given up as Lost.**

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet: they must walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility, in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption: confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them; First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

R. MACREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents.
oc21 deodly-MW&F

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

I can send you Sanitary Rules and Instructions that will enable you to recover your Manhood without the use of Medicine by simply following the Laws of Nature and of Health. Inclose stamp and address
HENRY AMSDEN,
ap24 d1m&w4 Station D, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Law Books.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
BOSTON,
HAVE NOW READY:

I. Redfield and Bigelow's Leading Cases.

LEADING AND SELECT AMERICAN CASES IN THE LAW OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS: Arranged According to Subjects, with Notes and References. By ISAAC F. REDFIELD and MELVILLE M. BIGELOW. 8vo. Sheep. $7 50.

II. United States Session Laws.

THE GOVERNMENT EDITION of THE STATUTES AT LARGE AND TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY FIRST CONGRESS, 1870-1871, containing the Public Laws, Resolutions, Proclamations, Private Acts, Treaties, and Alphabetical List of Persons in the Act for the Removal of Disabilities. Edited by GEORGE P. SANGER. Royal 8vo. Paper. $2.

III. Towle on the Constitution.

A HISTORY AND ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By NATHANIEL C. TOWLE. Third Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Small 8vo. Cloth. $2. my20 Sa&Mo

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

WE have sold our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c., to Messrs. Wiard, McGee & Co., who are our successors in business, and we cheerfully recommend them to the patrons of the old house. The business of the old house will be settled in the office of the new firm.
May 1, 1871. PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

Copartnership.

WE have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of Wiard, McGee & Co., and, having purchased the stock of Pitkin, Wiard & Co., we will continue the Seed and Implement business, in all its branches, at their old stand, No. 96 and 98 West Main street, Louisville, Ky. We hope by strict attention to business to retain the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old house.
W. L. P. WIARD,
Late of Pitkin, Wiard & Co.
THEODORE H. McGEE,
Late of Sherman & Co.
T. C. EVERTS,
S. M. MERWIN.
May 1, 1871. my20 d6&w1

LOUDERBACK & RUMLER,
Importers and Manufacturers of
BASKETS, &c.
47 Maiden Lane, New York.
my13 d1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proclamation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 18, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given to owners of dogs that on and after Monday, May 22d, 1871, and until September 1st, 1871, all persons owning or having dogs are required to confine them to their premises or to keep them muzzled.
The police are instructed to kill all unmuzzled dogs found running at large within the period above-named. my17 d3 JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

To Tobacco Planters and Dealers.

THERE will be no tobacco fair or premium sale held at Louisville this year. By order
my17 d15 TOBACCO BOARD OF TRADE.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Elizabeth Freking's Ex'r, plt.,
vs. } No. 24,288.
Elizabeth Freking's Heirs, dfts.

THE creditors of Elizabeth Freking, deceased, are notified to produce their claims against her estate at my office, properly proven, according to law, on or before the 1st day of June, 1871.
ROB'T COCHRAN,
my16 d10 Com'r L. Ch'y C't.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Amanda Washington's Adm'r
vs. } No. 24,217.
Amanda Washington's Heirs, &c.

THE creditors of Amanda Washington, deceased, are notified to produce their claims against her estate, properly proven according to law, at my office, on or before the 1st day of June, 1871.
ROB'T COCHRAN,
my16 d7 Com'r L. Ch'y C't.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Henry A. Speider, deceased, will come forward and pay the same within 30 days; also, all persons who have any claim against the same will present their accounts to the undersigned. FRED. FRISCHE,
Executor of the estate of Henry A. Speider, No 130½ Preston street. au26deod1m*

Hops! Hops!

20 BALES Wisconsin Hops, crop of 1870; also several samples of New York State; in store and for sale by WM. BABB,
ap12 WeFr&Mo2m No. 19 Third st.

To Lend.

I AM authorized to make loans, to responsible parties, upon first-class property. Apply to, or, in my absence, address me, care Slaughter & Campbell.
my9 dtf L. L. ANDERSON.

Manufacturers and Others

CAN obtain Nickels and Fractional Currency in sums of one dollar and upward at the counter of the Louisville Insurance and Banking Co.
my13 d1m THEODORE HARRIS, President.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Co. on the 20th of April the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the annual meetings of the stockholders of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad for the election of seven Directors for said company be changed from the first Saturday in June to the last Saturday in June in each year.
my3 d1m A. A. GORDON, Sec'y.

Notice to all Persons Interested in the Navigation of the Ohio River.

THIS is to give notice that after the 29th of this month the small Channel Span of the Ohio River Bridge, at Belair, on the Ohio side of the center of the river, will be clear for navigation, the superstructure having been erected with a clear water way of 90 feet above low water, and that the channel span on the Virginia side will be obstructed by false works for the erection of the superstructure of said span.
All boats, rafts and coal fleets are warned to make for the Ohio Channel Span after the 29th.
JAMES L. RANDOLPH,
Chief Engineer Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Baltimore, April 24th, 1871. ap29deod4w

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SELMA, MARION, AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER,
MARION, ALA., May 18, 1871.

PROPOSALS for the building of 80 miles of the above road will be received up to the 15th of June, 1871, 68 miles in the State of Alabama, 150 miles in the State of Mississippi, and 15 miles in the State of Tennessee. Proposals to include graduation, masonry, bridging, cross-ties, and track-laying; also rails and fastenings, to be furnished at the option of the contractor, either by himself or by the company.
Proposals for sections of 20 miles, more or less, will be considered as well as for the whole distance.
Maps and profiles can be seen at the office of Messrs. V. K. Stevenson & Son, 11 Pine street, New York; at the office of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Memphis, Tenn., and at this office, Marion, Ala.
The company reserves the right to accept such bids as in the opinion of the President and the Chief Engineer will secure the earliest completion of the work.
By order of the President.
J. P. FRESENIUS,
my22 d1m Chief Eng'r and Gen'l Sup't.

To Builders and Contractors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 19, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock m. Thursday, May 25, 1871, for the erection of an Engine-house for the Fire Department on Sixth street, near York, according to plan and specifications, which may be seen in this office.
Bond with approved security will be required.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
my20 dtd JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock m. May 22, 1871, to execute the following work, viz:
1. Sewer on Third street from Broadway to Sherley's alley.
2. For the unfinished portions of the Kentucky-street sewer from Floyd street to Fifth street.
The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office.
Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, May 6, 1871. my7 dtd

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
MOSS & SEMPLE,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE,
243 Main street, Louisville.
my18 d10

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.
GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.
SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.
SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.
MEDICINE FURNISHED
In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charges.
Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.
FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.
FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.
Best quality of Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2.
Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.
Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.
Hours—8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
ja20 dtf

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.
This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.
Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.
Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. } PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. } PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. } PRICE 25 CENTS

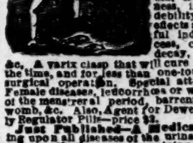
It is the great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York.
de25 deod6mMoWe&Fr

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Oth[er] Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. ——— MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

Galen's Head Dispensary,
Established 1830, Chartered 1861,



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhœa or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $3.
Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au1

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS
Late Governor of Ky.
BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE..........KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.
Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.
We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house. tal dtf

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS
No. 9, Wall St., New York.

TRANSACT a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight. As agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the new U. S. loans. We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government securities, railroad stocks, bonds and gold. Investment orders particularly attended to. Having had fifteen years' experience as President of one of our city banks, our senior will be able to invest money for estates or capitalists, in desirable securities and upon favorable terms. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas. Certificates of deposit issued payable with interest and available at all business centers. my19 d1m

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad.
RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

THE building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last), is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and its equipments, and also, as fast as the road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND

to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations—Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at ten per cent. above par, in exchange for the company's lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically interest-bearing land warrants.

SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the new Government 5 per cent. loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES.—All marketable stocks and bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. Express charges on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.
For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
By BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the country.
We, the undersigned, have accepted an agency for the sale of these bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally:
C. N. WARREN,
Pres't Lou. City Nat. Bank.
LOUISVILLE INS. & B'K'G CO.,
By Theodore Harris, Pres't.
J. S. BARRET,
Cashier German Security Bank.
H. M. PAYNE, Galt House, Louisville, General Agent for Northern Pacific Loan. ap12 deod3m

Missouri County Bonds.

WE recommend to parties seeking entirely safe investments the following list of choice securities:
Johnson County (Mo.) Bonds; ten per cent.; due in 15 years.
Vernon County (Mo.) Bonds; eight per cent.; due in 19 years.
Macon County (Mo.) Bonds; eight per cent.; due in 19 years.
Morgan County (Mo.) Bonds; ten per cent.; due in 15 years.
The above bonds are sold at rates which yield, upon the investment, from eleven to thirteen per cent., semi-annual interest. Having been engaged specially in negotiating Missouri county bonds in Kentucky for the past two years, we refer with pleasure to the fact that the county bonds of Chariton, Lewis, Ray, Livingston, Pettis, Henry, Callaway, Cass, and several other counties, whose bonds we have negotiated, are now held at an advance of 2½ to 10 per cent. upon the purchase price.
The following well-known financiers, among many others, after a thorough examination, have invested largely:
E. L. Shackelford, Cashier First National Bank, Danville.
Col. John Cowan, Teller First National Bank, Danville.
James Kinnaird, Sr., Vice President First National Bank, Danville.
Rev. R. A. Johnstone, Financial Agent of Center College.
John Owsley, Cashier Deposit Bank, Stanford, Kentucky.
W. H. Kinnaird, Cashier National Bank, Lancaster, Ky.
Silas T. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.
N. Long & Co., Bankers, Russellville, Ky.
Ed. Cronly, Cashier City National Bank, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. A. T. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Z. P. McBrayer, Pres. Commercial Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Edm'd Bacon, Assistant Cashier Northern Bank, Lexington, Ky.
E. L. Davison, Pres. First National Bank, Springfield, Ky.
C. B. McElroy, Cashier First National Bank, Springfield, Ky.
Dr. Phillip Thornberry, Louisville, Ky.
Samuel Gill, Superintendent Short-line R. R., Louisville, Ky., &c.
Separate phamphlets of each county, containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county, furnished on application to S. & A. McKEE,
Bond and Stock Brokers,
my10 WeFr&Motf 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

CENTRAL BANK.

THIS institution, now fully organized according to its charter, will, on the 26th day of April, 1871, commence business.
Banking-house No. 73, on the east side of Fifth street, between Main and Market sts.
Warehouse at northeast corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. C. JOHNSTON, President.
JULIUS DORN, Cashier. ap26d1m

MEDICINES.

GRIMAULT and Co's
Chemists to the Court,
45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.
FRENCH MEDECINES

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
Grimault & Co.'s
SYRUP of IODIZED HORSE RADISH

Patronized for more than twenty years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings. It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

LUNG DISEASES.
Grimault & Co.'s
SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME

It is the best and most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping coughs, and influenza. In comparing this sirup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognize the superiority of this preparation. Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature, "Grimault and Co."

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.
Grimault & Co.'s
GUARANA

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhea.

Grimault & Co.'s
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR
OF PEPSINE

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heartburn, gastritis, gastralgia, children's diarrhea, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, &c.
Agents in Louisville,
ARTHUR PETER & CO.
fe13 d1awly-M

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 231 and 233, st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOMME, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
The Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity, New York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington.

To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. A. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Wednesday, June 7, 1871.
The following Gifts will be awarded the successful ticket-holders by the Commissioners:
4 story Brick House, 66 N. Calvert st., Baltimore, $25,000; 2,240 acres Timber Land in Washington co., Md., with three Dwellings and Saw-Mill, lying on Ches. & Ohio Canal, $20,000; 3-story Brick House, 122 Bolton st., Balto., $16,500; 3-story Brick House, 200 Conway st., Balto., $7,500; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, 3 miles from Balto., on Passenger R. W., $11,000; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $9,000; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $8,500; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $7,500; 7 Lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each, $17,500; 900 Cash Gifts, $30,000 Bonds, Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln co., Neb., 7 per cent., gold int.; $4,000 U. S. Bonds.; $10,000 N. C. State Bonds; 110 shares National Mechanics Bank, Balto.; 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Balto.; 100 shares Northern Central R. R.; 100 shares Erie R. R.; 20 shares Balto. & Ohio R. R.; 30 shares Phila., Wilmington & Balto. R. R. 52,000 TICKETS only will be sold at $5 each. $260,000.
Hon. H. McCOLLOUGH, Elkton, Md. } Commissioners.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto., Md.
Hon. J. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburg, Pa., Trustee.
References—Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General, Baltimore.
On the day of the Concert the newspapers in Washington will announce the names of the gentlemen who will be present as a committee of citizens, by invitation, at the allotment of gifts, and a week before that day the time and place of the concert and the names of the performers will be announced in the newspapers of Washington, New York, and Baltimore. Deeds of the above real estate, certified by counsel, in the hands of the trustee. Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN,
General Agent, Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau st., New York.
☞Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
my9 d1mexSu&w1

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
108½ FOURTH ST.
Just received a full and new stock of:
Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Marseilles Braids; Cotton Fringes;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Lace Chemisettes;
Embroidered Infants' Dresses;
Embroidered Infants' Waists;
Alexandre Kid Gloves $1;
Great Bargains in Black Lace Flounces. ap21

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Daily Courier-Journal.

First and Fourth Pages—$1 25 per square [illegible] insertion.
Second and Third Pages—$1 per square [illegible]

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and [illegible] notices, 15 cents per line for each insertion. [illegible] vertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City [illegible] cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents [illegible] "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each [illegible]

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" [illegible] ments 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double [illegible] Double column advertisements 25 per cent. [illegible] Advertisements to occupy fixed places [illegible] ditional.

All advertisements, except for established houses, with whom we have running accoun[ts] be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisem[ent] bills with regular advertisers rendered mo[nthly]

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid [illegible] each insertion. No advertisement or notic[e] than $1. Special notices, items, &c., dou[ble] rates of daily.

☞Rejected articles will not be returne[d] ters, and all news matter which is used will [be paid] for, if the charge be specified by the correspo[ndent]

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Cincin[nati]
SHORT-LINE R.
WITH ITS CONNECTIONS IS
51 HOURS QUICKE[R]
TO EASTERN CIT[IES]
Than Any Other Rail Line from Louisvill[e]
19 Hours in Advanc[e]
Of the RIVER ROU[TE]
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE [illegible]
Baltimore in 36 Hours,
Philadelphia in 37 Hours,
Washington in 37 Hour[s]
New York in 30½ H[ours]
Boston in 35 H[ours]

Leave.
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday... 5:20 a m
Southern Fast Line ... 3:35 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily... 3:35 p m
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday. 10:45 p m
Lexington Mail, except Sunday... 6:05 a m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday... 3:30 p m
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday. 5:05 p m
Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Round-trip [illegible] Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rate[s] offices Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisv[ille] Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams [illegible] sleeping cars. Through car for Shelbyville [illegible] 5:05 p. m. my17 SAM'L GILL[,]

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANA[POLIS]
RAILROAD LIN[E]

THE ONLY LI[NE]
Without Change of Cars f[rom]
LOUISVILLE to
St. Louis, Chica[go]
—AND—
EASTERN CITIE[S]

Trains Leave Bridge Depot as f[ollows]
6:35 a. m. Express, daily, except Sunda[y] man's Palace Cars through to New York [illegible] Handle. Parlor Cars through to Clevelan[d] Line. Connects for St. Louis and Chicago.
4:40 p. m. Express daily. Through to St. [Louis] Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. Wi[th] via Bee-Line, in Wagner's Palace Cars. [illegible] Palace Cars will be run on this train, Sunday[s] to New York.
11:15 p. m. Express. Daily, except Satur[day] necting for all points North, East, and We[st] Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to [illegible]
Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secur[ed at] General Ticket Office, corner of Main and [illegible] and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, W[illard Ho]tel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main.
my15otf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'[l]

Louisville, New Albany & Ch[icago]
RAILROA[D]

97 Miles Shorter than the old line [illegible] dianapolis—47 Miles shorter th[an] North Vernon to St. Lo[uis] [illegible] Evansville, Terre Haute, and [illegible] points West.

SHORT LINE NORTH & NO[RTHWEST]

Tickets for sale at General Ticke[t Office], west corner Fourth and Main street[s], House, Willard, and Louisville Hotels[.]
TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS [illegible]
AS FOLLOWS:
Mail and Day Express leaves.................at
Returning, arrives.................at
Night Express leaves.................at
Returning, arrives.................at
Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier above. Omnibuses will call for passenger[s] gage at private residences or hotels free.
R. H. G. MINTY, Gen[']
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.
D. K. BRUCE, Southern Pass'r Agent, s[outh-east] corner of Fourth and Main streets, Louisville[.]
ja26 dly

Louisville and Nash[ville]
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISV[ILLE]
RAILROAD LIN[E]

Trains run to and from Louisville as fo[llows]
(May 14, 1871.)

Leave.
5:20 A. M. Nashv[ille] ...
9:30 P. M. Nash[ville] ...
12:15 P. M. Nashv. ...
7:45 A. M. Richmo[nd] ...
3:45 P. M. ...Bard[stown] ...

Glasgow Br[anch] ... Glasgow Juncti[on] ... rive at Glasgow ... ing, leave Glasgo[w] ... at Glasgow Jun[ction] ... Nashville, Me[mphis] ... Express, and N... Mail run daily, ... day.

☞For Throu[gh Tickets] ... formation as to ... with Railroad and ... Offices, corner F... and Main street... Galt House, Brid[ge] ... and Broadway.
s20 dtf

DIRECT ROUTE SOUT[H]
MISSISSIPPI CENTRA[L]
NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON,
AND
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWA[Y]

459 Miles, Without Change ... Management—Two Daily Express Trains ...

THIS line has ... Pullman Pa[lace Cars] ... night trains. Is ... than any other ... on time. Ask ... and N. O., J. & ... ers and you w... noyance of man... ☞Tickets fo[r] ... North, East, and ...
D. B. MOREY, G...
S. K. CAREY, G...
my9 d1m

HOTELS.

MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C. B. HATCH[ETT]

NATIONAL HOTEL
Refitted and Furnished.
Corner Fourth and Main streets
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Fare $2 50 per Day
fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHETT, Prop'[rs]

J. WOODSON B... Late of Pa...
U.S. HOTEL
Louisville, Ky.
BURTON & ... REFIT...

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DRY GOODS.

CORD Edge Ribbons, ... Black Bolled ... Gros Grain ... Trimming ... Assorted Col... Black Gros G... Taffeta ... Black Cotton ... Black and C...
Just received a...
my15 78 a...

BLACK and C...
Just received an...
my15 78 a...

BLACK and Fancy Agate... do Glass... Assorted Pa... Pearl Shirt...
Just received an...
my15 78 a...

CANDIDATES.

For ...

E. POLK JO[HNSON] ... Jefferson county ... a Democratic c... my3 de*
J. M. WRIGHT ... Legislature from ... this city.

M. C. RAMSEY

HAS received ... Jewelry ...

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1871.

LITERARY.

I.

My Discontented Cousin.

This is an English novel reprinted by Roberts Brothers as the eighth of their Handy-volume series. Its chief merit is in the capital manner in which various stories, some new and some old, but all good, are introduced into the main part of the tale. The principal characters are two friends who discuss a great variety of subjects, sometimes brilliantly, very often garrulously and tediously; and who find a very unusual and improbable mystery at their country residence, the solution of which forms the main plot of the tale. John P. Morton & Co. have it.

II.

English Synonyms.

We have received through John P. Morton & Co. a copy of a new work upon English Synonyms just published by Little, Brown & Co. It has been compiled and arranged by Richard Soule, and is sufficiently full for ordinary use. It is designed to meet a want that is often felt by almost every one, when the exact word one wishes will not come at the call of the mind. We heartily recommend it to any unfortunate who is prone to sit sucking the end of his pen and rolling up his eyes in vain for the particular form that will make his sentences more clear, or save him from an ungraceful repetition. Its alphabetical arrangement makes it very convenient, and its price places it within the reach of many who could ill afford to purchase a larger work.

III.

Our Girls.

Everybody is interested in this subject, and therefore all ought to read Dio Lewis' late book, with the above title. The girls themselves ought to read it, but the parents should first set them the example. Its author is doubtless very egotistical, and considerable of a humbug, but he has written some very plain and wise words in this volume, that all who have anything to do with the education of girls should heed. There is much in the volume that is silly and irrelevant and bombastic; but we can overlook all this for the sake of the brilliant displays of strong common sense that the author occasionally makes. His remarks upon the dresses and amusements of girls are notably good, and such as most candid persons would indorse as true. Harper & Brothers are the publishers of the book, and John P. Morton & Co. have it for sale.

IV.

Climates for Invalids.

Though this is a book designed more especially as a guide to those threatened with disease of the lungs, it contains much interesting details of Minnesota, California, Florida, Nassau, Fayal and the Adirondack regions that any reader will find profitable and instructive. The upper Mississippi and the river towns are pleasantly described, with their many local peculiarities and advantages. There is a timely chapter upon Duluth and the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad, that almost every one will be glad to read. The attractions that Minnesota offers to the tourist and emigrant are duly considered, though especial attention is given in presenting the advantages of its climate for invalids. The author is Mr. Ledyard Bill, favorably known to the public by his previous book, "A Winter in Florida." The volume is published by Wood & Holbrook, New York, and may be had from John P. Morton & Co.

V.

Musings Over the Christian Year.

Miss Yonge has found it a labor of love to write upon a book esteemed by all christians, but especially dear to devout Episcopalians, The Christian Year, by Rev. John Keble and Lyra Innocentium. Her "Musings," as she call them, are marked by a spirit of fervent piety and enlivened by many personal reminiscences that make the volume before us peculiarly valuable and interesting. Of its four hundred pages, nearly one-third are taken up with various chapters upon the life and recollections of Mr. Keble; the remainder contains notes and reflections, as the title indicates. Those familiar with Miss Yonge's lighter works will certainly have found in them assurance that, when she writes upon so lofty a theme as the one she has here chosen, they will find still nobler thoughts and more exalted ideas than fiction gave her an opportunity to display. The book is published in a very elegant and appropriate style by D. Appleton & Co., and can be obtained in this city from F. A. Crump & Co.

VI.

The Music Teacher.

C. H. Ditson & Co., New York, publish a book, prepared by Lowell Mason and Theodore Seward, designed to teach classes in music by the Pestalozzian method. Like every book that attempts to teach the use of this beautiful system by rote, it is and must be from the nature of things a failure. The system cannot be learned from a text-book; but an enthusiastic, earnest, quick-witted teacher, who does not shrink from the hard work inherent upon its practice, may doubtless receive many hints of great value from the volume before us. To make it of still greater benefit to such there are illustrative lessons added upon form, numbers, language, psychology and other topics not directly connected with musical instruction. Should the book be used simply to serve as an illustration of a method, and not blindly followed as an infallible guide, we are confident it will do much good. Otherwise it can only prove a vexation and a snare. It is for sale by John P. Morton & Co.

VII.

Oliver Optic's Latest Book.

There is a strong family likeness apparent in the works of Mr. Adams that enables us to pass judgment upon all of them when considering one. The sameness that we speak of seems never to pall upon the tastes of his youthful readers, for he still remains the most popular of all the many writers of books for children. It is not difficult to see why his books please. They are well written, full of incident, and abound in scenes of hearty, outdoor life. The hero is usually a boy with a poor and disreputable father. A couple of girls, rich in beauty and wealth, furnish the element needed for a little love-making, and manage always to fall into great peril, from which of course the hero rescues them. A successful merchant, remarkable for his stupidity, receives great services and often parental advice from the hero, and in return comes down handsomely for the youngster, who has saved his own reputation and property and the life of his daughter. The conversation of the hero and his spotless character are delightful to contemplate. He reproves his elders in a most exemplary fashion; and, although so extremely innocent and downy, is always an overmatch for the shrewdest and most consummate villains. This moral Samson is Chief of Detectives also; and, having subdued all the naughty rascals that plot against the welfare of his weak-minded employer, he wags his jaw bone at them so effectively that they succumb at once, rather than hear him any more. His rare modesty and deep morality are continually obtruded upon us, lest we should by any means mistake the hero for a conceited, impudent prig, who would deserve to have his ears soundly boxed if he should put on such airs in real life. The title of the latest book of this character is Desk and Debit, and is the concluding volume in the Onward and Upward series. We presume Mr. Adams intends to fight it out on this line indefinitely, and he is by no means to be congratulated upon the success he has already achieved. We can only hope that no boy among the many thousands of his readers will ever be tempted to imitate his heroes. If one should be found silly enough to do it, the snubbing he would get would be an awful warning to him to learn his place and keep it. Lee & Shepherd publish these books and they are for sale at John P. Morton & Co.'s; but much better books for children can also be found there, which we hope will be selected in preference to the unnatural productions we have described above.

SMALL TALK.

PIE-PLANT festivals prevail in Kansas.

A PLAYFUL toss by its mother broke a Harrisburg baby's neck.

A COLORED base-ball club in Detroit calls itself the Waving Lilies.

PATENT pantaloons, with neither buttons nor buttonholes, have appeared in Boston.

THERE is no sadder picture in life than that of a subordinate newspaper rending its linen.

AN acrobat by the name of De Orville, *nee* O'Mulligan, is astounding Galesburg, Illinois.

THE smoke from the Saginaw saw-mills is described as "floating away in aerial blue, in wreathes of silvery incense."

THE thing was rather overdone by the Kentucky Radicals when they nominated for Treasurer Speed S. Fry, of Boyle.

A MAN clinging to a balloon, and claiming to belong to a circus, was rescued from St. Clair river, Mich., a few days ago.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser officially denies the story that Mr. Greeley provided himself with a wire shirt before going to Texas.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON says that on the 4th of March, 1873, Grant will retire from the White House rich and infamous. At present he is simply rich and in for a muss.

MADAM RATAZZI, Louis Napoleon's "cynical cousin," has a girl baby now, and the poor little wretch is to be named Roma Isabella Alexandria Italia Maria Letitia Alice.

BRET HARTE says that Mrs. F. M. Carter puts in the "h—— you say," "d—d if you are," and so on so natural in reading his poems, that he wants no one else to read them. —[Ex.

PRINCE VON LYNAR and his Columbus bride having gone, it is to be hoped the Columbus papers may give us a rest. The Prince ought to have married the Columbus papers, and taken *them* along with him.

THE "kangaroo droop," now "fashionable," is thus described in a New York letter: "To make the thing perfect, a glove with three or four buttons is selected, so that the wrist may be as long and as small as possible. The wrist of the left hand, and also that of the right hand, if it is not engaged with an Alpine parasol, is brought close to the breast, and then the hand is permitted to fall, palm downward, as if all muscular action was lost. This is the present attitude of locomotion by the descendants of the kangaroo, and it suggests the loveliest helplessness imaginable, besides proving respectfulness to the deceased progenitor."

WILL M. CARLETON, who wrote "Betsey and I are Out," is thus spoken of by the Toledo Blade: "Mr. Carleton is a young man about twenty-five years of age, a graduate of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and now a resident of that place. He has written other poems besides those published in the Blade, but we have never heard of his having written any of the Nasby letters. His earlier efforts show the possession of the poetic faculty in a high degree, but it is only recently that he seems to have gained complete control of his wings and shown that strength which can attain to true poetic hights and sustained flights. His errors thus far are mainly those which result from haste or probably a careless exultation in his poetic power. This time and exercise will correct, and the Blade will have introduced to the world one of its genuine singers."

BOUTWELL'S BOGUS BULLETINS.

How Important Facts are Suppressed, and How the People are Deceived.

The Monthly Debt Statements False.

[Herald Washington Letter.]

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has reconsidered his decision to authorize, once or twice a month, for electioneering purposes, his wonderful "Comparative Statements," showing a rapid reduction of taxation, increased income and accelerated payment of the public debt. The showing up of his efforts in that direction, in last Wednesday's Herald, was terribly discouraging.

A BROAD DISTINCTION.

It is well that the people should understand the difference between the records of the Treasury Department and the official electioneering bulletins and monthly debt statements issued therefrom.

The records are made up daily from the results of the labor of as many thousand pair of hands as are employed in the department, including, of course, the Internal Revenue and Customs Bureaus. The daily labor of this army of officials is dovetailed together and forms the records of the department. Collusion is impossible among so many. The records, therefore, are absolutely correct and reliable.

The official Treasury bulletins and monthly debt statements are, on the other hand, not, in many respects, correct or reliable. They are made up by a single clerk, with the aid, perhaps, of one or two copyists, of isolated statements torn from their contexts, distorted facts and absolute misstatements. They are made up for electioneering purposes—in fact, to deceive the people into the belief that taxation is reduced, the public debt being paid off at the rate of $100,000,000 per annum and the interest burden reduced in proportion. All of which is false.

There has been a steady increase in the amount of taxes collected annually during the entire period of President Grant's administration; the public debt is not being paid as rapidly as the statements pretend, nor is the interest burden reduced to the extent claimed.

Turn to page 21 of the annual Treasury report for 1869 and you will find the receipts of the national government from all sources of taxation for that fiscal year were $370,943,747. On the third page of the report for the year following it will be seen that the receipts for that year amounted to $411,255,477, showing an actual increase of receipts from all sources of taxation of $40,311,730 in one year of Grant's administration. In fact there has been a constant increase in receipts from taxes ever since President Grant was inaugurated.

A VERY SINGULAR OMISSION.

In making up his monthly debt statement, Secretary Boutwell omits a very important fact—the most important fact of all. I scarcely know how to characterize this very singular omission. It occurs every month.

On the back of the monthly debt statements there is printed a "statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department, sinking and special funds."

The statement issued on the 1st inst. showed that up to the 15th of last month Secretary Boutwell had purchased for

THE SINKING AND SPECIAL FUNDS

exactly $186,590,750 United States bonds, at a cost to the national Treasury of $210,088,849, the premium paid to induce the holders to give them up before maturity being $23,499,099, or over twelve cent on an average.

This is explicit if not satisfactory, so far as it goes. It is clearly understood that we have been taxed over $210,000,000 to pay off less than $187,000,000 indebtedness. That much is fully, clearly and officially stated.

Now, it would be equally or far more interesting to know if the interest on the bonds paid at such a sacrifice is stopped, or continued to be paid at a higher rate from the national treasury. Does the interest stop when the principal is paid? Does the Secretary continue to pay interest on any portion of the paid-up national debt? If so, what portion?

THE SINKING FUND

is to all intents and purposes a creditor of the United States—little less, if any, rapacious than the national banks. Five-twenty bonds paid in full and turned into the sinking fund nevertheless practically stand charged against the United States. Under law of Congress approved July 14, 1870, an amount equal to the compound interest on their face continues to be appropriated from the National Treasury and paid. To be sure, the interest money thus paid is used eventually for the further reduction of the public debt; but it is none the less of a burden on that account. The people are taxed to pay the principal of and premium on bonds to create the sinking fund, and after it is created they are taxed to pay compound interest on the entire amount turned into it. Our high officials do not like to have the nature of this institution very generally known—and no wonder.

THE SPECIAL FUND

is quite another institution. Bonds purchased for this fund are at once destroyed. A memorandum of the amount is entered upon the books at Treasurer Spinner's bureau, and the interest on them forever stopped. Every dollar and twelve cents that Mr. Boutwell expends to increase this fund reduces the public burden six cents per year.

This is not much to brag of, but it is the best feature of President Grant's financial policy that can be discovered. There ought not to be any surplus in the Treasury to be disposed of—in this or any other manner. Better reduce taxes to a point that will leave no surplus after paying necessary expenses of the government and interest on the public debt.

THE QUESTION.

Up to the present time Secretary Boutwell has expended nearly $225,000,000 in the purchase of bonds for the two funds.

Why does he not inform the people how much of this enormous sum is turned into the special fund, to reduce the public burden; and how much into the sinking fund, whereby our burden is very largely increased?

Why has the answer to this important question been so studiously suppressed by the administration?

We look in vain for information upon this point in the twenty-four monthly debt statements issued by our present Secretary. It is not to be found in any official document. In making up the official electioneering bulletins, not only is the much-desired information suppressed as usual, but the people are falsely led to believe that the whole amount has gone into the special fund and the interest stopped.

It appears that a little over one-ninth of the Treasury surplus is used to pay premium on bonds purchased by the Secretary; a trifle less than three-ninths goes into the sinking fund to increase our burden, and five-ninths is turned into the special fund to pay the national debt and stop the interest.

It will shortly be officially announced that the Secretary has expended $225,000,000 in the purchase of bonds, and the electioneering bulletins will announce with a flourish that the interest on the full amount is stopped. The Herald readers will, however, know that over $25,000,000 has been expended as premium on bonds purchased and the public debt not reduced one cent thereby. They will know that about $75,000,000 has gone into the sinking fund to increase their burden, and that the remaining $125,000,000 has been used to pay off the national debt.

Now that the administration is no longer able to suppress the publication of these facts, it may reasonably be expected that future official statements will show what disposition has been made of the bonds purchased with the people's money. Do not try, Messrs. Officials, to suppress the truth any longer. It cannot be done.

☞ Dr. John F. Morse, of California, assisted by S. F. Ostheim, of Oregon, has been introducing Odd-Fellowship into Germany, by the authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Lodges have been established at Stuttgardt and Wurtemburg and at Berlin, and there are propositions for lodges at Bonn and Frankfort. The German Government at first regarded the order with suspicion, but Mr. Colfax obtained from Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, a report which prompted Bismarck to remove all restrictions.

☞ The Davenport Gazette says: "They have a remarkable surgeon at Tete des Mortes. A knife had been run into a child's breast when it was four years old, leaving a sore, at which the bad flesh was growing for the past six months, and must have soon destroyed the lungs. This surgeon 'cut through the breast, extracted a piece of hard fungus flesh as large as a man's finger from the lungs of the child, and in a day's time the child was about the house!'"

DOWN THE RIVER.

Cannelton, Hawesville and the Coal Mines—An Important Enterprise on the Kentucky Border—Workings of the Prohibitory Law.

A TRIFLE OF GOSSIP.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CANNELTON, IND., May 20.

Cannelton and Hawesville, situated just opposite each other, the one in Perry county, Indiana, and the other in Hancock county, Kentucky, have, what with their coal interests, a very important bearing upon the Ohio river trade, both that from Louisville and Cincinnati. For many years past the regular lines of steamers running from both cities have depended, to much the larger degree, upon the mines in these two counties for their fuel supplies. The business, indeed, has been mainly confined to supplying boats at the wharf, the quality of the coal or the extent of its production forbidding competition with Pittsburg. Within the past year, however, a new vein of coal discovered just above Hawesville proved to be of such fine quality that extensive operations were immediately commenced, and with this season were completed, making, perhaps, the best appointed mining enterprise west of the Allegheny mountains.

THE HANCOCK MINES.

The property was leased for a long term of years by the American Cannel Coal Company of Cannelton. Entries were made, a railroad two miles in length was built, running stock provided, and facilities now exist for delivering at the river ten thousand bushels of coal per diem, with capacity for a much larger increase. The importance of this enterprise to the State may hardly be estimated. Furnishing employment to a large number of hands, aiding so materially, as it does, the marine trade of Kentucky's metropolis, and furnishing an investment for home capital—a large proportion of the capital stock being held in Louisville—it is an evidence of [illegible] and unmistakable prosperity. Kentucky has, without doubt, a large and productive bed of coal within her borders, and it may be hoped that the success of these operations may lead to the opening of new mines and the development of the great mineral wealth of the State.

As said before, the appointments of the Hancock Mines are very perfect and elaborate. The entries and rooms have been opened with unusual care, and the road-bed from the mouth of the mines to the river bank laid in the most substantial manner. A dummy engine takes the place of the old system of drawing the empty cars back with mules and facilitating greatly the rapidity and certainty of delivery with a much reduced cost. The coal is floated in barges to Cannelton, where it is sold at the wharf. We learn from Hon. Hamilton Smith, President of the company, that preparations are now being made to float 30,000 bushels at one time, securing almost beyond doubt a constant supply of coal for steamers. The system of production and delivery, though differing quite essentially from that of the Eastern mines, is familiar to your readers, and would require too much space to allow its description here. The A. C. C. Company have now four mines under operation, and control much the larger proportion of the trade from Cincinnati to Cairo. It is proposed, by sending large tows to the Lower Ohio and Mississippi towns, to much extend this trade during the coming season, and the coal trade of these border counties of Kentucky and Indiana bids fair to rival that of Pennsylvania.

CANNELTON.

This town is the largest on the Indiana side, between Louisville and Evansville, and is chiefly noted, beyond its mines, for its extensive cotton mill, one of the largest in the West. This establishment is, also, mainly if not entirely owned in Louisville. Messrs. H. D. Newcomb and Jas. C. Ford being the principal stockholders. It is just now being enlarged and refitted, some $100,000 having been expended within the past few months for this purpose. The manufacture of sewerage pipes is another important feature and is constantly increasing. The Clark Brothers have two large establishments in active operation, and, I understand, recently obtained the contract for furnishing Louisville with a large proportion of the pipes rendered necessary by the late improvement of the streets.

AN INCIDENT IN THE OLD LOUISVILLE THEATER.

Cannelton, though a busy town withal, has a goodly proportion of gentlemen of leisure, or of enough leisure to button hole you for an hour or so, and with ample entertaining powers to make that button-holing process exceedingly agreeable. "Your correspondent" since the date of his visit has been regaled on more than one occasion by a number of anecdotes relative to life in Louisville a dozen years ago, one of which he takes the liberty of transcribing. It wants the life and vim of the viva voce narration, but is good enough not to be lost. It appears that some ten years ago, perhaps later and perhaps earlier, the Gougenheim sisters were fulfilling an engagement at the old Louisville Theater. The sensational play of "The Hidden Hand" was on the boards, and the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. The drama progressed toward its denouement, and, as it grew in exciting interest, the absorbed attention of an individual in the upper tier became very noticeable. He was long haired and long-coated, his upper lip was shaven and his sandy beard came half way down his breast—a pleasant barbarity in dressing the face peculiar to Kentuckians of a half-dozen years ago, but happily now obsolete before the advancing tide of civilization. His apparel was of home manufacture, fitting about as nattily as the penitential barrel does a drunken soldier. He wore a black slouched hat, which his embarrassment had caused him to forget was still on his head, but which in his interest he had pushed back just sufficient to exhibit his entire contempt for the use of a comb and his utter abhorrence of a barber's touch. His boots were red with the suns of many seasons; his coat stuck out ominously over the hip and down the spinal column, delightfully suggestive of a hidden armory beneath its friendly cover and the eminent possibility of the bright sheen of an "Arkansas toothpick" dazzling your eyes if you ventured a suggestion within ear-shot that didn't exactly gibe with his humor at the time. In short, he was a fair specimen of the mountain gentleman of that day: antediluvian in his ideas, progressive in his taste for tanglefoot, and the man who believed that "Old Kaintuck is the beltiest State in this whole kentry and I'm, beyond a dead ent, just a little the most powerful man in it." A brave man, to all intents and purposes, a trifle cracked in his notions of social questions and relations, but true to a fault, and just the fellow who would give his last quarter to the widow of the man who had begged for quarter an hour before, and had begged in vain. He evidently was not thoroughly conversant with the exact reality of dramatic effects. Capitola was to him an idealistic perfection. Black Donald was his nearest conception of a villain as the persecutor of a woman, and the stage properties and all the glittering phantasmagoria before the footlights something bewildering, but thoroughly and entirely believed in as true to the letter. He had leaned over the railing with the progress of the plot until he had risen half from his seat. His eyes were dilated and his brow compressed; his lips would occasionally move a little, and the quid within was innocent of mastication. The chamber scene with Capitola and Black Donald was finally brought on and with the development of Donald's scheme and Capitola's seemingly defenseless position, our hero's excitement became intense. By this time he had entirely risen and so absorbingly rapt in the play before him was he that the half suppressed jeers of the concourse of juvenile ruffians—that even then infested the tier—who surrounded him or the attention of the whole audience below diverted him not a whit from the stage and its occupants. Black Donald had sworn his threat; Capitola, pale and with disheveled hair, had uttered her counter threat and had moved to the spring over the concealed trap door; our hero's right hand had found its way half round his body and convulsively grasped something there concealed. Donald made the rush, the spring was pressed, and with his fall into the abyss below our mountaineer swung up his slouch, clapped his hands and shouted in the ecstacy of his joy, "Oh! I'm so glad!" The audience roared—no moderately perceptive audience but would have roared—Miss Gougenheim laughed a genuine Gougenheim laugh, and something that looked suspiciously like the late lamented Donald's black hair was visible for a moment just at the stage end of the flies. They tried to go on with the play, but they had to let the curtain fall, and Miss Gougenheim was afterwards heard to say, and my friend, the doctor, swore to hearing her say it, that it was the proudest moment of her life—this testimonial to the naturalness of her acting.

THE COURIER JOURNAL.

While visiting this place your correspondent has had the pleasure of meeting again Mr. Thomas M. Smith, of Washington, and the resident chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee. In the course of some conversation relative to the status of the party in the South reference was naturally made to the COURIER-JOURNAL and its influence. Mr. Smith remarked that during the last year or two and prior to the coming canvass the COURIER-JOURNAL had been extensively distributed by the committee through the Southern States. A striking proof, at the least, of its orthodoxy.

HAWESVILLE.

Hawesville just now is very weary and worn with the patience that brings no reward. At the last session of the Legislature a petition was presented to that body from citizens of the town praying that intoxicating liquors in quantities less than a quart might not be sold within or to the distance of a linear mile from the corporate limits. An act was passed to that effect, and Hawesville was content with its work. But it appears that that contentment was but short lived. Hawesville did like its matutinal and its post prandial and its post-cœnal and its between times toddies, and Hawesville, or the bibulous portion of Hawesville, would have its toddies whether or no. But a quart of toddy is a little steep for one drink, and gradually the path to the back doors of sundry and once populous bar rooms began to show signs of an unusual travel. Now the good citizens who had inaugurated the temperance movement were bound to see her through, and accordingly one at least of the gentlemanly proprietors was summoned to appear before the court then in session—this was last week—and show cause why he should not be convicted of contempt for the sovereign State of Kentucky, in disobeying a law enacted by her representatives in Legislature assembled. The aforesaid G. P. protested that he had only sold beer, and beer, you know, wouldn't faze a baby. So the jurors, or a portion of them, thought, and the G. P. sells his beer (with a ligneous splinter in it) unterrified by fear of the law, and secure behind the rampart of his counter. A strong movement is on foot, born of the inconvenience of a ride up to the mines, which is the nearest bar-room, or of the surreptitious visits to domains beyond official ken, through dark passages and situated within closely curtained walls, to repeal this act, and the probability is that the law will be so repealed. So mote it be; but there is some merit in consistency after all.

The Bourbon element has a strong development here in Hancock, and negro testimony they don't believe in and won't believe in, and never will believe in, because the nigger hasn't got no right to give his evidence agin me or my son. But the sensible afterthought of the people must and will coincide in the expediency of the matter, and the Bourbon exclusive policy will, as it has already begun, moulder and rust away by its very inaction, if healthy attrition may be indeed wanting.

S.

HARRODSBURG.

An Interesting Letter—The Circuit Court and its Work—Judge Wickliffe Admits Negro Testimony.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

HARRODSBURG, KY., May 18, 1871.

Circuit Court has been in session here for about two weeks, and a large number of cases have been disposed of, whilst a still larger number remains on the docket, to be handled before it adjourns. Judge Wickliffe, who is an able lawyer and jurist, has given entire satisfaction so far, and has won the confidence of every member of the bar that practices in this court, and has proven himself to be a very worthy successor to the late Judge Kavanaugh, whose place he now fills.

The grand jury, too, have not been idle, but have been working hard from early in the morning to late in the afternoon, and have already found about sixty indictments against different individuals for various offenses, and a true bill against James Jackson, colored, for killing John Beckly about three weeks since. He is charged with murder in the first degree, and his trial is set for Monday next. The general opinion is, that he will be hung if he is tried here; but it is understood that his counsel will make an effort to have his case transferred to the United States Court.

To-day the grand jury came into the court-room, and [illegible] asked His Honor, Judge Wickliffe, what they should do in regard to receiving negro testimony. Judge Wickliffe instructed them very explicitly to receive it, and said that, under the Fourteenth amendment, negroes were in every sense citizens, and that they had a right to testify the same as white men, and observed that, as the Fourteenth amendment was now a supreme law of the land, no State Courts had a right to refuse negro testimony, simply on account of race or color, and that the laws of Kentucky in regard to that subject were now a nullity. This decision of Judge W. was received with entire satisfaction by the grand jury and by all the members of the bar, so far as we have heard, and it particularly pleased the Radicals.

The terrors of the Federal Court will, in a great measure, be removed from citizens of the Seventh Judicial District, as both black and white can now get their rights without the expense of a trip to Louisville.

IZARD.

The Change at the South.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

We have two fresh proofs of the yielding of ultraism at the South to the irresistible logic of accomplished facts and of its acceptance of the situation. The Mobile Register and the Montgomery Mail were, with the Memphis Appeal, the ablest advocates of a Democratic policy of opposition to the constitutional amendments. The Appeal continues in the same stubborn faith, but the Register and Mail have ceased to advocate it. The Register confesses: "We are inclined to think, and we regret to say it, that the weight of Democratic opinion is against our doctrine. If the majority, perhaps more mighty, of our friends decide against us, we go with our friends, clear in the conviction that the Presidency is more important than the platform."

The Mail has been merged in the Advertiser, and the political sentiments of the Advertiser continue, while those of the Mail cease to be urged. The Advertiser, one of the ablest papers in the South, is an organ of what is called at the South "Modern Democracy," insisting on an acquiescence in the constitutional amendments and the propriety of conforming to the accomplished facts of the war. The Memphis Avalanche, in noticing the consolidation of the two papers, says:

> When it will be remembered that for six months the Advertiser has occupied a political position identical with that of the Avalanche, and that for three or four months past the Mail has been the craziest, most impracticable of Bourbons, declaring the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments "null and void," and demanding that they be disregarded, the significance of the change will strike the reader. The last grain of the Mail's Bourbonism has been destroyed. Not even the name of the paper, so suggestive of the insanity which has held sway in the editorial control for months, is retained. Both name and Bourbonism have been wiped out; and hereafter, instead of ravings about nullifying laws, we shall have the sound doctrines so long preached by the Advertiser in common with the other representative Southern journals.

Fight Between a Cat and a Snake.

[From the Murfreesboro, Tenn., Monitor.]

A few days ago a gentleman who is engaged in farming near this city was walking through his field, near where his hands were plowing, when he discovered a cat at some distance coming toward him. Presently the cat turned aside, and, squatting very low, appeared to creep stealthily along as though in search of game. He quickened his steps to see if he could discover what was up. He soon discovered a snake about a foot and a half or two feet long, and, as the cat approached, the snake coiled and put himself in a striking position. The cat instantly walked directly up to the snake and held out one foot near his snakeship's head, as if daring him to strike. Master snake, being full of spunk, was not the chap to take a dare; consequently he responded with his full strength, but when his head should have been in direct contact with the cat's paw, the paw, like the darkey's flea, wan't thar; and, before the head could be withdrawn, it received a heavy blow from the cat's foot, and the paw was again presented, with similar results. About four rounds of this sort occurred, when the snake seemed to remember 'that he that fights and runs away may live to fight another day,' and with this understanding he uncoiled and started to quit the field. "How vain are all our earthly hopes"—his snakeship had no sooner commenced his retreat than pussy pounced upon him, and bit him entirely through the body in three or four places, each of which, our observer thinks, was fatal a bite. After this the cat appeared to be satisfied and quietly withdrew.

☞ A bill was passed by the last Legislature of New York making it a misdemeanor to jump upon railroad trains, whether passenger or freight, punishable with a fine of not less than five dollars, and, in case of a refusal to pay a fine, with imprisonment. In the western part of Pennsylvania, about a year ago, an engineer gave a youngster a sound and well-deserved cuffing for persisting in thus endangering his life after repeated warnings. The boy's father prosecuted the engineer, and succeeded in having him fined. When, about six weeks afterward, the lad had both of his legs taken off by falling under a train, the sympathy bestowed upon the afflicted parents was not excessive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
SATURDAY EVENING, May 20. }

MONEY matters are unchanged. The merchants complain some of slow collections; but there is an entire absence of any speculative demand, and the requirements of legitimate trade are readily met when good names are offered at 9@12.

EXCHANGE is again a little scarce. The banks sell to each other at 75 per thousand prem. The counter rate is 1-20 prem. buying, and ⅛ prem selling.

GOLD has been about the same to-day as it was yesterday. It opened at 111⅞, and afterwards worked up to 112, and closed at 112.

Gold	111⅞	112
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	103	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Not so much life in the market to-day; transactions not so numerous. New York quotations show a decline of ⅛ since yesterday:

	Buying.	Selling.
Coupons, '81	116⅝	@117⅛
" '62	110⅞	@111⅜
" '64	110⅞	@111⅜
" '65	110⅞	@111⅜
" new '65	112⅞	@113⅜
" '67	112⅞	@113⅜
" '68	112⅞	@113⅜
10-40s	109	@110
Currency 6s	114⅝	@115⅛

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Thr.	Fri.	Sat.	Ad.	De.
Coupons, '81	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	..	..
" '62	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	..	⅛
" '64	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	..	⅛
" '65	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	..	⅛
" '65 (new)	113⅝	114	113⅞	..	⅛
" '67	113⅝	114	113⅞	..	⅛
Coupons '68	114	114	113⅞	..	⅛
10-40 coupons	110	110⅛	110	..	⅛
Cy 6s	115⅛	115⅜	115⅜	⅛	..

Local Stocks and Bonds.

The past week has witnessed some activity in locals, and prices have been quite firm, with an upward tendency. The principal transactions were in bonds. Shelby county bonds were handled in large quantities. Muhlenburg co's were in demand and some trades made. The Short Line Railroad bonds have been active and prices are advancing. The sale of the second mortgage bonds of the road has been so great that it is thought the price will be advanced from 85 to 87½ and interest. Bank stocks have not been in much demand, with the exception of Bank of Kentucky and Merchants' Bank stock. We heard of some sales of the latter at 120, but the offerings are light.

Morton, Galt & Co. quote as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	118	118
National Bank, Second	98	100
National Bank, Planters'	97	100
National Bank, City	102	103
Bank of America	100	103
Bank of Kentucky	100	101
Bank of Louisville	86	89
Merchants' Bank	118	120
Commercial Bank	75	76
Central Bank	99	100
Northern Bank	125	128
Citizens' Bank	116	118
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	102	104
Farmers' Bank	98	101
Security Bank	117	118
German Bank	130	..
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	98	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	97	98
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	103	104
Financial and Manufact'ng Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	138	..
German Insurance Co. Bank	134	135
Western Insurance Co. Bank	120	130
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co.	47½	50
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., com'n	43	45
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	91	92
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	78	79
Gas Company stock	118	120
BONDS.		
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	95	99
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	88	*89½
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	*84	*85
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 6 per c	..	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	88	90
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	73	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	..	*85
City for improvements, 6 per c	77	80
City for bounty, 6 per c	78	79
City for schools, 6 per c	79	81
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	80	83
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	77	80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	81	83
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	79	80
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	79	80
City for L. & N. R. R., L. B., 6 per c	78	80
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	..	*89
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	*90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94½	*95½
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94½	*95½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	82	83
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	90	91
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	84	85
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	80	81
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	89	*90
Grayson county, 7 per c	78	79
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	78	79
Lyon county, 7 per c	77	78
Caldwell county, 7 per c	76	78
McCracken county, 7 per c	73	75
Shelby county, 8 per c	90	*90½
Carroll county bond, 8 per c	..	*90
New Albany City, 7 per c	..	85
Cass county, Mo., new 10 per cent	..	*90
Vernon co., Mo., 8 per cent	..	*80
Marion county, Mo., 8 per cent	..	*80

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Southern Securities in New York.

[From the Herald, May 18.]

The Southern list was fairly active, and the inquiry ran mainly on the Tennessees, which advanced to 71¼ for the new issues on the report that another of the railroads had paid off its indebtedness to the State. The South Carolina new July bonds touched 64½. The North Carolinas were strong and higher, except for the special tax issues, which were heavy and a fraction lower. The following were the closing street prices: Tennessee ex coupon, 70¾@71; do, new, 70¾@71; Virginia ex coupon, 60@64; do, new, 72@72½; do, registered stock, old, 56½@57; Georgia sixes, 87@90; do, sevens, 93@95; North Carolina ex coupon, 48¼@48½; do, funding, 1866, 38@40; do, 1868, 30@31; do, new, 27@28; do, special tax, 20½@21; Missouri sixes, 95¼@95½; do, Hannibal and St. Joseph, 94@95; Louisiana sixes, 69@70; do, new, 62@65; do, levee sixes, 70@74; do, do, eights, 85@90; do, penitentiary sevens, 70@74; do railroad eights, 75@80; Alabama fives, 70@73; do eights, 103@104; do, railroad eights, 95@96; South Carolina sixes, 74@80; do, new, January and July, 63¾@64; do do, April and October, 61@62; [illegible] and Ohio sterling, 88@90; do, interest eights, 81@83; do, second mortgage eights, 88@90; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 82@85; do, second mortgage eights, 77@80; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 88@90; do do, second mortgage, 76@80; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 85@87; do do, second mortgage, 78@80; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 58@60; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 73@75; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 53@54; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 74@76; Memphis city sixes, 56@57; Savannah city sevens, 83@86; New Orleans consols, old, 74@76; do, issued railroad sixes, 73@75; do, sevens, 72@74.

Money in St. Louis.

The money market continues dull, tame and uneventful. The supply of legitimate business paper is small, and even special lines do not offer the usual amount of paper. Rates are nominal and quoted at 8@10 per cent. in bank, with offerings on the outside at bank rates. Eastern exchange is quiet, selling between banks at 75c per thousand discount.—[Republican, 19th.

In Cincinnati.

There was some improvement in the demand for loans yesterday experienced by the banks, but after all there was no material reduction in the amount of surplus capital, and rates of discount were as low and the money market was as easy as ever. Most of the business in discounting is done at 7@8 per cent., although 9 is charged in some cases. In the open market the comparatively small amount of prime paper offered was quickly taken at 7@8 per cent. Sharp call loans were made to first class houses at 6 per cent., and money can be obtained either on call or for a specific time at 5 per cent. on Government securities.—[Gazette, 20th.

New York Wool Market.

There is no change to report from last week, only that stocks of desirable kinds of fleece are becoming still more scarce, with an active inquiry from manufacturers. The operations are consequently restricted to small parcels. Holders of new California are very firm in their views. Texas and pulled wools continue in request, and, owing to the light stock, prices are well maintained. Foreign wool is quite active at former prices. The sales of the week have been within the following range: XX Ohio 58c, scoured 78c, XXX and picklock 67c; scoured pulled wool at 64@65c, super 47c, extra 49@53c, black 42½c, fall clip California 28c, slightly burry do 24c, choice 35½@34c, lambs' do 34c, black do 28c, Mestiza pulled 58c, and merino pulled 48c.—[Reporter, 18th.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, May 5, 1871.

Cotton—The market was dull at commencement of the week, and remained so till yesterday, when the prospect of an early settlement of the dispute and lock-out at Oldham brought the trade again freely into the market, and with the increased demand prices at once recovered the trifling decline of the earlier part of the week, and for the middling and better grades of American close 1-16d to ⅛d higher than quoted in last circular.

In Manchester very little business is doing, and to-day the market remains quiet. Middling uplands, 7 5-16 per lb; Mobiles, 7 5-16 do; Orleans, 7⅜ do; Texas, 7⅜ do.

Breadstuffs—There has been more demand for wheat, and red is 1d to 2d dearer in the week; white firm. Flour in very limited demand and quotations irregular. Indian corn declined to 32s 6d for mixed, but has recovered 9d to 1s per quarter on short supply.

Provisions—Beef—Sales about 1,200 tierces, including some Texas at irregular rates. Pork has declined 2s 6d per bbl. Bacon—With pressure to sell prices are again lower, closing with a steadier feeling; hams slow; shoulders declined 4s. Lard—About 100 tuns sold at 53s to 53s 6d.

Produce—Tallow—The demand is good and some kinds turn dearer. In London P. Y. C. has improved to 43s spot. The import of tallow into Liverpool from 1st January to 30th April was 43,000 casks in 1871 against 22,983 in 1870, and 17,990 in 1869; and the stocks on 30th April were 18,444 in 1871 and 3,853 in 1870, and 1,862 in 1869. Linseed cakes—Thin American sold at £11 to £11 5s 6d. Cotton seed cakes—Steady at £7 5s to £7 1s for sound. Petroleum—Fair demand at 1s 4¾d to 1s 5d. Spirits slow at 10d to 10½d. Quer. bark—No sales. Naval stores—Common rosin quiet at 6s 3d to 6s 6d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 38s to 38s 6d.

Pitch Pine Sugar Boxes.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following:

From a subscriber, who has no ends to serve but the public interest, we have received the following protest against a practice which is said to be on the increase:

> I beg to make use of your columns to call the attention of sugar buyers to the growing practice of using pitch-pine boxes in Cuba. In spite of the many protests and complaints that have been made against these packages in the American market, it is said that preparations are being made to ship large quantities of them to Cuba the coming season.
>
> Some of the Havana houses this season have rejected goods in these packages or have claimed actual tare, and upon weighing the boxes have found that, in some instances, they weighed over 90 pounds, say on the average about 20 pounds more than the customary tare.
>
> The object of the planter in using these boxes is, of course, to make the merchant pay for a large amount of sugar which he does not receive; and it should be the effort of all buyers to discountenance them, and thus put a check upon the greed of those who, not content with high prices for their produce, try to get paid for what they do not deliver.
>
> May 16. A SUBSCRIBER.

Provisions in Cincinnati.

The provision market remains in as nerveless condition as reported yesterday. It was found, though, that mess pork was not easily to be had at less than $16 50. There were sales recorded at that, but it is said to have been an extreme figure, and that it could perhaps be had at 25c less.

Lard was neglected, and not quotable at more than 10½c.

Bulk meats have an easier quotation—6c for shoulders, 7⅝c for rib sides, 7⅞@8c for clear rib and 8⅛c for clear. This concession results from the offer of stuff held by outside parties, the offer to sell necessarily placing buyers in a reserved position.

Bacon shoulders were sold at 7c, clear rib sides at 8⅝c, and clear at 9⅛c. These figures about represent the trading position of the market, though with something of a stand-off on the part of both buyers and sellers.

Sugar-cured hams are kept at the old quotations.

The low prices of hogs and great facilities for ice-curing at the leading packing points constitute the great lever that depresses the market. The possibility of throwing freshly-cured stuff on the market on short notice operates as a sort of blight on the trade, and discourages the hope of improvement at any time during the season.—[Commercial, 20th.

St. Louis General Market.

Business on 'Change was slow and values practically undisturbed. The stiff feeling in flour is still maintained, and prices are steadily hardening. The stock is light and the prospect for holders is good. There is nothing particularly new to note in the wheat market. Good grades of winter are in steady demand and firm; low grades rather slow. Soft spring still finds plenty of buyers. Corn unchanged. The demand for the South is active and the market is firm. Oats are steady and unchanged, a good shipping demand prevailing. Rye was in good demand and the market advanced a little at the close. Barley slow and heavy. The provision market continues dull, and the tendency is to lower prices. Very little doing beyond a small order business for plantation account.

There is nothing new to be said concerning tobacco. The committee on tobacco premiums to be awarded at the coming fair will report to-day, and it is understood the day of holding the fair is to be changed. It now stands June 14th, but it is found that a little more time will be required to perfect all of the necessary arrangements, and a date later in the month is to be chosen.—[Democrat, 19th.

Crop News.

It is said that the crop of tobacco now on hand in Botetourt county, Va., is the finest and largest that has been raised since the close of the war. The planters, as a general thing, have not brought their crops to market, for the reason that prices are unsatisfactory, and they have made up their minds to hold their tobacco until there is an advance.—[Tobacco Leaf, 17th.

HOUSTON COUNTY, GA., May 16, 1871.

The crop prospects in the eastern part of this county—bordering on the river—are anything but flattering. Planters are gloomy and almost discouraged. On many places cotton planting is not finished, and the cotton that is up is from some cause dying out rapidly. The recent heavy and frequent rains have retarded farming operations to a degree unknown for many years. Few planters have been enabled to plow corn the first time, and it is already beginning to suffer, and unless there is more propitious weather very soon, the crop will be so overgrown by weeds and grass as to be entirely beyond control. The area in cotton is fully equal to that planted last year. The oat crop at present is looking well, though there are complaints of rust in some places. Very little wheat sown, and that little, from present indications, is a failure.—[Macon Telegraph and Messenger.

Of crop prospects in Monroe county, Ga., the Advertiser says:

> We are confident, after talking with a number of farmers, that crop prospects are not really discouraging. It is true that wheat has been more or less injured by rust and mold, and more recently by heavy rains, yet the injury is not so great as was at first anticipated.
>
> Cotton is small, and, owing to the recent wet and cold weather, is reported to be dying out. But the warm sunshine of yesterday will arrest this blighting influence.

CHESTER, ILL., May 15.—For some unaccountable reason, spring-time this year came at least four weeks earlier than usual, and as a consequence vegetation is that much ahead of itself. The wheat crop all over the county, especially in the bottoms, is far in advance of former years, and has suffered severely from the late drouth and frosts. Indeed, at one time many of our farmers thought that the whole crop was ruined—would not pay for harvesting; but since the rains of last week a recuperating process has been going on which promises, in a large degree, to redeem it. From indications now, take the county over, it is thought that we will have half a crop, but no more.

The corn crop is too young to say much about, but thus far it has every appearance of being in good condition. One feature in its favor is that the ground was in prime order for plowing, and made up like an ash-heap.

Fruit of every description promised a greater abundance than for many years, but the late heavy frosts have thinned out many of the finest orchards and vineyards, and in many instances the thinning process was so severe that not a peach, apple or grape is left. Grapes in many localities have been badly injured. However, many vineyards will yield abundantly. Berries of all varieties will be plenty.—[Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

The Wheat Crop.

Advices received by leading merchants from their correspondents yesterday, were, so far as the growing crop of winter wheat is concerned, discouraging. Along the bottom lands of southern Illinois, aside from the damage heretofore reported from frost, there is a larger injury now reported from the chinch bug and drouth. From St. Mary's and Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, come reports of less than a half crop, and this is repeated from Mascoutah and other points in southern Illinois. There is also in the same quarter an apprehension of some loss from rust, but so far this latter enemy has only attacked the leaf, and some doubt exists as to the possibility of injury therefrom. Again, it is to be noted that last year's crop in the localities referred to was not a full one, and the term "half crop" now employed is to be considered as referring to seasons previous to 1870.

From the western part of the State, where there was last year a full crop, the prospect, though not apparently as gloomy, is really more discouraging. In Jackson, Cass, Johnson and other counties south of the Missouri, the wheat fields in some places promise a full crop if the weather from this time out is favorable, but in others, and these latter cover fully one-half of the acreage along and tributary to the Missouri Pacific railroad, the Hessian fly, chinch bug and drouth have so far injured the crop that recovery therefrom is doubtful, and at best over the extent of country thus afflicted ten bushels to the acre will be the extent of the yield. We have similar reports from the counties lying along the Missouri river on the northern side, but how wide an area is covered by the adverse reports we are not advised.—[St. Louis Republican, 19th.

Good Crops in Santa Barbara, Cal.

I returned on Saturday from a trip of 150 miles through this country, and on my return, in taking up one of your papers, the 2d inst., I think, I saw it stated that we had no feed here and that stock was dying off at a terrible rate in this county. I hope, as you have unintentionally done the mischief, that you will also administer the remedy. There are no cattle dying here except such as are being killed by the butcher, and our crops of wheat and barley never looked better than they do at this present time; and the feed is first rate, and there will be no trouble with any stock in this county this year. We will have more than double the crops of barley and corn this year than we have at present to be [illegible]. Beans are not generally plenty here until the first of next month, so we say nothing in reference to them as yet. EL CABO.

SANTA BARBARA.

[San Francisco Bulletin, 12th.

The Tobacco Fair.

In this column, on Friday morning, were published some questions with the desire of arriving at a knowledge of the reasons which influenced the Tobacco Board of Trade of this city in deciding not to hold a fair this season in order that the public might be satisfied as to the wisdom of the determination. Information has been to-day obtained, in part, from a member of the board, and it is to the following effect: The board has been deliberating for sometime over the question, arguments have been advanced pro and con, and, after what was thought due investigation into the subject in all its bearings, the decision was arrived at for the following reasons, with others, perhaps, not given: First, it was believed to be entirely unnecessary, because when the first fair was determined on the tobacco trade of Louisville was very small, almost insignificant, and it was desired to bring to this point the planter as the most advantageous market for the sale of his produce, and the buyer, shipper, manufacturer, &c., as the point at which they would be certain to find the largest assortment and best qualities. These ends have been attained, and with such success that Louisville is now the largest and best leaf tobacco market in the world; the planter knows his interests will be properly cared for by the warehousemen, and that the system of sales is the most perfect ever devised for rendering strict justice to all; and consequently he will continue to ship to this point without the stimulus of a fair, as freely as with it. Second, the past few seasons have developed the fact that the planter is not the man who reaps the benefits resulting from the receipt of premiums and sale of premium tobacco; but the benefit goes almost entirely into the hands of speculators. As the fair was designed originally for the benefit of the planter as much as the trade of the city, this late diversion of the benefits to an outside party is considered an evil which, if it do not eventually result in an injury to the market, cannot result in any good; it was therefore thought best to discontinue the fair.

The latter reason seems to have a good foundation, and the decision arrived at by the board on that consideration is not objectionable, because the idea commends itself to honorable, high-minded business men. The first reason given may admit of some considerable discussion, for it is not a matter of certainty, by any means, that a trade once gained by a certain process may not in time be lost, by a discontinuance; but for the present, time and space forbid entering into the discussion. The reasons given for the determination of the Board are commended to the merchants and business men of the city for consideration.

Cotton Market.

During the week cotton has been excited, advanced early in the week, then fell back, and has again advanced. To-day the Liverpool market opened quiet at 7¾d for uplands, and closed steady at the same figure, with sales of 10,000 bales. The New York market closed strong at 11⅝c for ordinary, with sales of 6,461 bales. At this point the quotations of yesterday remain unchanged—demand in excess of the supply.

Middling	15 @15¼
Low middling	14 @14¼
Good ordinary	13 @13¼
Ordinary	11 @11¼

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Apples, bbls	..	..	Iron, pg. tons	..	190
Bacon, tcs	86	181	Lard, tcs	5	51
Bacon, casks	158	135	Lard, kegs	74	33
Butter, pa	55	..	Malt, sks	170	..
Barley, sks	..	..	Mules, head	..	..
Bagging, pcs	190	..	Molasses, bbls	..	3
Cotton, bales	521	369	Mackerel, pa	12	19
Cotton yarn, bls	..	89	Nails, kgs	7	166
Coffee, bgs	170	136	Oil, bbls	210	177
Cheese, bxs	143	61	Oats, sks	20	..
Candles, bxs	100	54	Pork, bbls	..	23
Cement, bbls	..	743	Pork, pcs	84	..
Corn, bgs	833	1332	Potatoes, bbls	208	231
Cattle, head	19	2	Rye, sks	..	..
Dried fruit, pa	13	3	Sugar, hhds	1	2
Eggs, bbls	5	..	Sugar, bxs	331	227
Flour, bbls	1121	472	Seed, pgs	..	9
Feathers, sks	9	3	Tobacco, hhds	247	141
Hides, lots	83	101	Tobacco, bxs	136	168
Hogs, No	..	..	Whisky, bbls	172	158
Hay, bales	1342	49	Wheat, sks	137	..
Horses, No	7	7	Wool, sks	89	..

Weekly Review of the Markets.

BROOMS—Market generally quiet, and dealers are well supplied. We quote common qualities at $1 75@2 75 per dozen, and prime qualities at $2 75@3 50 per dozen.

BATTING—Is quiet, with ample stocks. We quote extra at 20@21c; No. 1 at 18@19c; No. 2 15@16c; common 13½@14c.

BAGGING—The market is quiet; stocks accumulating. Dealers are holding at 20@21c for round lots, but as there is no demand, these quotations are merely nominal.

BAGS—The market is very quiet, and prices are weak at quotations. We quote:

2-bushel, seamless bags, cotton	25 @30
4-bushel burlaps	19 @20
2-bushel do	13 @15
Gunnies, in bales	19 @20
Gunnies, resewed	21 @

CEMENT—Is in fair demand and manufacturers are selling at $1 65@1 90 per bbl. Sales to-day of 743 bbls at quotations.

COAL—Coal is quiet and firm, and dealers quote Pittsburg afloat at 12c in barges and boats, and 16c to the city trade. Pomeroy coal is held at 9c in barges.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET-CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—The market is very quiet, but stocks are ample, and include Southern and standard brands of yarns.

No. 400, per dozen, at	14 @15	c
No. 500, per dozen, at	13 @	c
" 600, at	11½@	c
" 700, at	10@	c
Pound yarns at	27 @28	c
Carpet chain at	27 @29	c
Candle wick at	27 @28	c
Carpet warp, white, at	28 @	c
" colored, at	35 @	c

Southern yarns are held at 1@1½c under these figures.

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand for goods embraced in the following list, and prices are steady. We quote:

Peaches, 2 & 3lb	$2 25@3 50
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	3 25@3 50
Cherries	2 75@3 25
Gooseberries	2 00@2 50
Pears	2 50
Plums	2 75@3 50
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	3 75@4 25
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 25@6 00
Tomatoes, per doz	2 00@2 25
Jellies, per doz	1 90@2 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10 00
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 25@8 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 00@2 50
Catsup, English walnut, per doz	3 50@5 50
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	1 80@6 75
Pickles, English	4 00@6 75

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@75c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

CANDIES—The market is steady with a fair demand. Dealers quote:

Double Refined candies	16 @18
FANCY CANDY—	
Machine Drops	18 @20
Balls and Kisses	18 @20
Bar Candy	20 @25
Nut Candy	18 @25
Gum Drops	30 @35
Arabian Gum Drops	19 @25
Imperials	31 @35
Rock Candy	23 @25
Lozenges	25 @40
Common pan work	20 @30
Fine Almonds	30 @45
No. 2 do	25 @30
Plain Creams	28 @35
Decorated Creams	31 @35
Cordial Goods	35 @35

COOPERAGE AND COOPER STUFF—A fair demand for whisky and flour barrels is reported, and prices are steady. We quote:

Bourbon bbls. iron-hooped	$2 30
Highwine bbls. wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 88
Oil bbls	2 05
Pork bbls	1 50@1 75
Lard tierces	1 75
Ham tierces	1 75
Bacon hhds	2 50
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 35
" " " iron-hooped	1 60@
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" " five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$14 00@15 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	24 00
Staves, per 1,000	$18 00@20 00

CORDAGE—We have no change of importance to note in prices. We quote:

Baling twine	18 @19
Hemp twine per doz	65 @75
Cotton twine	27 @45
Jute rope	19 @20
Cotton rope	27 @30
Manilla rope	18½@19½
Sisal rope	18½@18
Tarred rope	19 @20

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair request and prices are steady. We quote:

Oranges, per box	$5 00@7 50
Lemons, per box	5 00@7 00
Layer raisins, per box	3 00@3 50
Figs, per lb	15@ 20
Zante currants, per lb	12½@ 14

FERTILIZERS—Are in moderate request and prices have undergone no special change. We quote land plaster at $20@25 per ton; Peruvian guano at 7c per lb; bone superphosphate at $45@60 per ton; bromophyte at $60 per ton.

HOPS—Are dull at 10c per lb as to quality.

HAY—There has been only a moderate demand during the past week, and prices have ruled steady at $12 50@16 00 per ton for the various grades on arrival. Dealers are selling from store and delivered on cars at $1 50@2 50 advance.

HIDES—The market is quiet, but prices are undergoing no special change. We quote dry flint at 17@18c, dry-salted at 14@15c, and green salted at 8½@9c per lb. Quite a lot of grubby hides coming into market.

HEMP—There is a fair demand for hemp, and prime lots command $135 to $140 per ton; hackled tow at $120 to $125 per ton.

LUMBER—The market rules steady, with a good demand; the season for building has fairly set in, and the market is active.

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch, per M	$ 55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	55 00@60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	22 50@25 00
Fencing	24 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	40 00
do Common	32 50
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
do Third rate, dressed, per M	27 50@30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 25@5 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 25
do 18-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00
Lath, cut per M	2 75
Sawed	3 00

LIME—Is in good request, and sales are made at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day of 900 bbls Utica at quotations.

LEATHER—Is unchanged, and stocks are ample. Dealers quote:

Oak sole tan	39	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil's calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaughter	34@35	Hogskins	13@18
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins	
Skirting	42	each	50@75
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per	
Calf city	1 25@1 35	doz	54@60
Bridles per doz	$54@73	Enam'd leather	
Upper per doz	42@54	per foot	24@30c

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We have no special change to note in this department of trade; a moderate demand is reported, and prices are steady. Lower grades are well supplied; higher in good demand; rates unchanged.

Fancy styles	$1 @1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 90
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	65 @ 75
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	55 @ 63
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 6-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¼'s and ½'s	62 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

NUTS—No change in the market.

Almonds, hard-shelled, per lb	18 @20
Almonds, soft-shelled, per lb	23 @25
Filberts, per lb	15 @
Brazil nuts, new, per lb	13 @15
Naples walnuts, per lb	15 @
English walnuts, per lb	15 @
Pecans, per lb	22 @25

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand and steady.

Oakum, per bale	$4 75@6 00
Tar, per bbl	4 25@4 50
Rosin, per bbl	4 00@6 50
Pitch, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Turpentine, per gal	65

OILS—Are quiet, with a fair demand. We quote:

Linseed oil	1 00@1 05	Gasoline	20 25
Lard oil	1 00@1 05	Bank oil	65
Lard oil, No. 2	90@1 00	Straits oil	70 @
Coal oil	23@ 25	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—Is in fair request and steady. Dealers quote as follows:

Bran, per ton, at	$18 00
Shorts, per ton, at	20 00
Shipstuff and middlings, per ton, at	23 00@26 00

PAINTS AND COLORS—The market rules steady at previous quotations. We quote:

PAINTS.

White lead, pure, at	11½@12
White lead No. 2	8 @11

COLORS.

English red lead	14½c per lb.
American red lead	11c "
English orange mineral	15½c "
English Venetian red	3½c "
French Rochelle ochre	4½c "
Paris white	4c "

PEANUTS—Prices are steady, and prime lots command 9½@10c per lb.

SALT—The market is steady with a fair demand.

Seven bushel barrels	2 60
Small barrels	2 00
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

TALLOW AND GREASE—There is a fair demand for tallow, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 8@8½c. Grease is in light request at 6½@9c.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate is firm and active. There is a large demand for roofing. Dealers quote:

Tin Plate.	
10x14 IC Charcoal	$11 50
do IX do	14 50
12x12 IC do	12 50
do IX do	15 50
14x20 IC do	12 50
do IX do	15 50
do XX do	18 50
do XXX do	21 50
Roofing IC Charcoal	10 75
do IX do	13 75
10x14 IC Coke	10 00
Block Tin.	
Large pigs	45c
Small pigs	46c
Bar	47c
Copper.	
Tinned	35c
Copper Bottoms	38c
Zinc.	
Sheet, by the cask	11c
do less than cask	12c
Slab	9c
Fence Wire.	
Bright wire	9@11½
Clothes-line wire, white galvanized	13c
Sheet Iron.	
No. 10 to 24 rates, common	5½@6c

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged. We quote cider vinegar at $8 per barrel, apple at $10, and wine at $14 per barrel.

WOOL—Receipts as yet are light, and meet with ready sale. Manufacturers are paying 30@32c for unwashed, and 45@48c for tub washed.

WOODENWARE—Prices are unchanged.

Tubs, No. 1, per doz		$9 50@10 00
" " 2,	"	8 @ 8 50
" " 3,	"	7 @ 7 50
Painted B'kts	"	2 05@ 2 15
Cedar iron b'd	"	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd	"	7 50@10 00
Churns, No. 1,	"	10 00@10 50
" " 2,	"	9 00@ 9 50
" " 3,	"	8 00@ 8 50
Assorted	"	9 00@ 9 50
Wash-boards	"	2 15@ 2 40
Selves	"	1 75@ 2 25

WINDOW GLASS—Prices are steady. The following are the card rates, with 40 per cent. off to the trade.

6x8 to 8x10	$4 25	8x11 to 10x13	4 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 00	11x14 to 12x18	5 50
14x16 to 16x24	6 50	18x22 to 18x30	7 50
20x28 to 24x30	8 00	26x34 to 26x40	9 50
28x28 to 28x44	10 50	28x46 to 30x38	12 00
26x28 to 24x36			50

Louisville Grain and Flour Market.

WHEAT—The market is active, and wheat has advanced. Dealers quote Mediterranean, amber or hill wheat at $1 35@1 40, and white at $1 40@1 50 on arrival. Sales from store are made at $1 45@1 50 for red, and $1 55@1 60 for white.

CORN—The demand is fair, and prices are firm, but not quotably higher. Sales are made from first hands on arrival of ear 53@55c; shelled at 54@55c. Dealers add for commissions, costs of handling, &c. Sales to-day 2,400 bushels white, shelled, in sacks, delivered at 68c.

OATS—The market is unchanged. Dealers quote on arrival at 52½@55c in bulk, and 62@63c, sacks included, delivered.

RYE—Has advanced. Dealers quote at $1 10 per bu on arrival.

BARLEY—Market quiet. Dealers quote spring at 95c@$1, and fall at $1 10@1 15 on arrival.

MALT—The market is firm and active. Dealers quote spring at $1 10; fall at $1 20@1 25; rye malt at $1 15@1 20. Sales to-day of 500 bushels spring at $1 10; 1,000 No. 2 fall at $1 10; 3,000 bushels No. 1 fall at $1 20.

FLOUR—Prices have advanced; market active, and dealers now quote: Fine, $4 75@5 25; superfine, $5 50@5 75; extra, $5 75@6; extra family, $6 25@6 75; A No. 1, $7 25@7 50; fancy, $7 75@8 25; rye flour, $5 75@6. Sales to-day of 750 bbls assorted at quotations; 500 bbls extra family at $7; 600 bbls A No. 1 at $7 35@7 50; 600 bbls extra at $5 85@6 50; 500 bbls fancy at $8 50. Part of these sales was for an extra quality, and rather above the market.

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—Stocks are light and prices firm; sales of fair to strictly prime qualities have been made at $9 per bbl, and choice and fancy out of the market.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged, and dealers are selling at 27@28c; prices which have ruled for a long time past.

BEANS—Market quiet; prime white and navy command $1 75@2 per bush, New York held at $2 25@2 30.

BEETS—New Southern are held at $10 per bbl.

BARK—Is in good request, and prime lots of chestnut-oak command $12 50@13 50 per cord. Some sales are made by the car-load at $15 per load.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet, and we quote at 3½@4c per lb, as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is glutted, and prices have declined; common to fair commands 10@15c; good to choice 16@18c; W. R. 23@24c.

CABBAGE—Market nearly bare; held at $14@15 per hundred.

DRIED FRUIT—The market for dried fruit is fair, and half peaches are quiet at 10@10½c, quarters 7@8c, and dried apples 3½@4½c per lb.

EGGS—Receipts are moderate, and sales are made in lots on arrival at 15c per doz.

FLAXSEED—Is in light request, and we quote at $1 70 per bu for prime lots.

FEATHERS—The market is dull, and prices have declined. Dealers are paying 63@65c per lb.

ONIONS—Now arriving, are held at $7 50.

PEAS—Green, in pod, are held at $7 per bbl.

POULTRY—Market moderately active: chickens, fair to choice, last year's, $4@4 75 per doz; spring at $3 50.

POTATOES—The market is fairly supplied. Prime Northern peachblows in good barrels sell from store at $3@3 50; in bulk on arrival from first hands, at $1@1 15; from store at $1 20@1 25. Sales to-day of 1,275 bushels, first hands, on arrival at $1; 425 bushels on track at $1 35; 425 bushels flukes, first hands, at 95c; 200 bushels, peachblows, delivered, at $1 17½; 700 bushels, on track, at private terms; 200 bushels, from store, at $1 20@1 25.

Louisville Grocery Market.

In this department a fair business has been transacted during the week, but closes inactive.

COFFEE—Prices rule firm for the various descriptions, with fair jobbing demand. We quote as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	20 @21
Prime Rio	18½@19
Good Rio	17½@18
Fair Rio	16½@17
Java, Government	24 @26
Java, Singapore	22
Laguayra	19 @20

Sales to-day 30 bags Rio at 16½@20c.

CANDLES—There is no change whatever in the price of candles and manufacturers and jobbers report a good demand. We quote full weight star candles at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12@13c; 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c. Sales to-day of 250 boxes, 12-oz, at 13c.

CHEESE—Has declined. New Ohio factory is held at 14@15c; pineapple at 28@29c. Sales to-day of 40 boxes O. F. at 14@15c.

FISH—Prices are steady with a fair demand and the market is well supplied. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	$26 00@28 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	14 50@15 50
Do No. 2, medium	13 50@14 00
Do No. 3, large	12 50@13 00
Do No. 3, small	10 00@11 00
Do No. 1, kits, 15 lb $2 00; 20 lb,	2 60
Do No. 2, kits, 15 lb, $1 40; 20 lb,	1 80
Do No. 3, kits, 15 lb, $1 25; 20 lb,	1 60
White fish, half bbl, No. 1, 100 lbs net	5 00
Do No. 2 do do	7 00@
Codfish, per lb	9@9½c
Herring, bbls	[illegible]
Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes	21½@35
Oysters, 1 lb cans	1 40@1 50
do 2 lb cans	2 40@2 50

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. We quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice per gallon.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 8½@9c for Rangoon; 9½@10c for Carolina.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. We continue to quote German No 1 at 6½@7¼c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Is steady, and agents and jobbers are selling at 5@6c per lb.

SUGARS—The market is firm. New Orleans sugars have advanced during the week.

Common New Orleans sugar at	10 @10½
Fair do	10½@11
Fully fair do	11½@12
Prime do	11¾@12¼
Choice do	12 @13
Crushed, powdered, and granulated	14¼@14½
A coffee	13¼@13½
B coffee	13 @13¼
Extra C	13 @13¼
C yellow	12¾@13
Circle C	12½@12¾
Yellow	12 @12½
Demerara	12½@

Sales to-day of 30 hhds New Orleans at 10@11¼c.

TEAS—We quote gunpowder at 90c@$1 60 as to quality; Japan at 90c@$1 30, and Oolong at 75c@$1 10.

Louisville Provision Market.

The past week has witnessed another pinch in New York, Chicago and Cincinnati, and prices have declined at this point, with no desire to push sales on the part of dealers. The quotations given below must be understood to mean that dealers hold at those figures—the inside for round lots, cash:

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 9@9½c, clear sides 9¾@10½c, shoulders 7½@7¾c. Bulk meats 1c lower. Sales to-day 20 casks clear rib at 9¼c; 20 casks shoulders at 7½c, 28 casks clear sides at 10c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15@15½c; plain at 13@14½c. Sales to-day of 60 tierces sugar-cured at 15c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $17@18. Rump pork at $14 50@15 50. Sales to-day 50 bbls mess at $17.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces at 11@12c, in kegs at 12@13c.

Louisville Seed Market.

The season is over except for millet, Hungarian and buckwheat; prices for which dealers quote as follows:

Millet	1 25@1 50
Hungarian	1 50@
Buckwheat	1 50@1 75

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

Trade has been very good for the season—better than was anticipated. Dealers continue to quote: BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—Cannelton, 12c; Great Western, 11½; Anchor, 11½; Penn Mills, 11½; Eagle, 11½; Simon Kenton, 11½; Lone Star, 11½; Macon, 11; Tallassee, 11½; Kennedale, 11½; Eastern standards, 12½; Osnaburgs, 7-8 12½@15; do 4-4, 15@18; Pepperell E, fine, 13; do R, 12; do O, 11; do N, 10. BLEACHED—Blackstone, 12; Hope, 13; Langdon, 36-inch, 14; do 34-inch, 12; Lonsdale, 15½; Wamsutta, 20; N. Y. Mills, 21; Pepperell 6-4, 25; do 7-4, 27; do 9-4, 35; do 10-4, 40. WORSTED BRAIDS—Common colors, 55; High colors, 60. CAMBRICS—Paper, 11@12. Glazed, 7@8½. PRINTS—Allens, 10½; Amoskeag, 9; Cocheco, 11; Dunnels A, 11; Lon. mourning, 10; Merrimac D, 11; do W, 12; do chintz, 11½; Pacific, 10½; Spragues fancy, 10½; do frocks, 11; Bedford, 7½; American, 10½; Dunnels fancy, 11; Garners, 10; Arnolds, 8½; Hamiltons, 10½; Richmonds, 10½; Wamsutta, 7½; Gloucester, 10½. TICKINGS—Conestoga, g. m., 21; do extra, 25; Everett, 25; Falls City, 22; do A, 25; do A A, 30; do A A A, 35; Minnehaha, 30. STRIPES—Amoskeag, 18; Albany, 16; American, 12; Jewett City, 17. BROWN DRILLS—Stark A, 13½; Pepperell, 13½; Laconia, 13½; Winthrop, 12. DENIMS—Ogden A brown, 15; Albany blue, 11; Amoskeag, 22½. GINGHAMS—Glasgow, 14; Lancaster, 16; Hartford, 11; Scotch, 22@30. CORSET JEANS—Bates, 10; Pepperell, 13; Amoskeag, 13; do sateen, 15. SPOOL COTTON—Clark's 6-cord, 80; do enameled, 50; Stafford Bros, 37; Brooks, 75; Green & Daniels, 40; Stewart's, 40; J. & P. Coats, 80; Hadley, 75; Willimantic, 6 cd, 70; do enameled, 40. JEANS—Kentucky, 40@80; Eastern, 15@35.

Louisville Drug Market.

A fair week's business is reported, and prices have ruled firm. Dealers quote: Alcohol, $1 90@2 00. Alum, 4½@5c. Calomel, lb, $1 25@1 30. Camphor, lb, 80@85c. Cochineal, lb, $1 00@1 10. Chloroform, lb, $1 25@1 30. Copperas, bbls, lb, 2½c. Copperas, kegs, lb, 3½c. Cream Tartar, pure, 42@45c. Gum Opium, lb, $8 25@8 50. Indigo, lb, $1 50@1 65. Licorice, Calab, lb, 45@47c. Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings), 42@45c. Morphine, P. & W., oz., $6 00@6 25. Madder, lb, 18c. Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal, $1 90@2 00. Oil, Sweet, gal, $1 35@1 50. Oil, Olive, gal, $3 25@3 50. Oil, sperm, gallon, $2 25@2 50. Oil, tanners', gallon, 70@75c. Oil, bergamot, pound, $5 25@5 50. Oil, cassia, pound, $2 25@3 50. Oil, lemon, pound, $4 75. Quinine, P. & W., ounce, $2 40@2 45. Rosin, bbl, $4 00@6 00. Soap, castile, Fr., 15@16c. Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb, 6½c. Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb, 5c. Soda, sal, pound, 3½@4c. Soda, ash, pound, 4½@5c. Salts, epsom, pound, 5c. Snuff, maccaboy, pound, 80@85c. Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross, $15 25@15 50. Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 6 doz. $16 00. Sulphur, roll, pound 5@6c. Saltpeter, commercial, pound, 11@12c. Saltpeter, pure, pound, 20@24c. Turpentine, bbls, gallon, 85c. Turpentine, cans, gallon, 75c. Venetian red, English, bbls, lb, 3½c. Venetian red, English, kegs, lb, 4½c.

Louisville Liquor Market.

COPPER WHISKY—We have no change of special significance to note in the market for copper whiskies. Prices rule steady, and the demand is fair. Sales are made at $1 10 to $1 75 for steam copper and $1 50 to $6 50 for sour-mash, as to age and brand.

RECTIFIED WHISKY—Is steady, though prices are influenced by highwines. Dealers report a fair demand, any prices range from 85c@$1 25, as to proof and brand.

HIGHWINES—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made during the week at 87@88c per gallon, tax paid, the market closing steady at 88c, with sales at closing quotations.

ALCOHOL—Is steady, and sales are made in bbl lots at $1 85@1 90 per gal.

COLOGNE SPIRITS—Are unchanged at $1 05@1 15 per gal.

BRANDIES—Are in good supply. We quote: Cognac brandies, domestic, $1 40@2 60; peach brandy $2 75@4 50; apple brandy $2 25@3.

WINES—Dealers report ample stocks, and we quote: Port and sherry wine $1 75@2 50.

RUMS—New England rums are quoted at $1 50@3 00 per gal.

ALE—We quote Louisville cream ale at $13 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 per bbl and $1 50 per doz.

Louisville Iron and Steel and Nail Market.

The market is quiet, and dealers quote as follows:

Bar, lb, S C, 3¼@3¾; bar, lb, C C, 4¼@4¾; Hoop, coopers', 5@6; Sheet, boiled, 4¾@5¼; C C 7@7½; Boiler, 6¼@8½; Nail rod, 7¼@8; Castings, 4@5½; Pulleys, 7@8.

STEEL—Cast per lb, English 20@22; American 15@20; American blister, 10c; German, 14@15.

PLOW-WINGS AND SLABS—Steel plow slabs 9c; iron plow wings, 5½c; steel plow wings 9½c; iron plow slabs 5@5½c.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—We quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 00 and mule shoes at $6 50@7 per keg.

PIG IRON—Is in fair request, and dealers report prices not very firm. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	35 00@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	36 00@37 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	36 00@37 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@35 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	36 00@37 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee, mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@
Cold-blast, Red river	58 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	50 00@

NAILS—Prices are firm, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 10d nails, fence and brads at $4 40@4 50 rates; all other sizes in proportion.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has been very active for the week, with large sales at fine prices. The quality arriving is better and in better condition than has been observed for some time previously. Cutting sorts are reported in active demand and stiff. The quotations below will be found to cover the sales made. The sales for the week have been 1,501 hhds; last week, 1,239 hhds; increase, 262 hhds.

	Light.	Heavy.
Factory lugs	$4 25@ 4 50	$4 50@ 5 00
Planters' com'n lugs	4 75@ 5 00	5 00@ 5 50
Planters' good lugs	5 25@ 6 00	5 50@ 6 00
Common sound leaf	6 00@ 6 25	6 25@ 6 75
Good sound leaf	7 00@ 7 50	7 50@ 9 00
Fine to choice leaf	10 00@11 00	11 00@12 00
Good to fine cutting l'f	15 00@20 00	
Choice cutting leaf	20 00@30 00	
Bright wrappers		18 00@40 00

The following table will show the sales for the week, the month of May, for the year to date and at the corresponding date last year:

Warehouses	Sales for the week	Sales for the month	Sales for the year	Sales for cor'g date last year	Gain
Pickett	381	966	7,161	6,151	1,010
Louisville	309	764	5,500	4,340	1,160
Boone	265	654	4,422	3,052	1,370
Farmers'	251	730	4,656	3,656	1,000
Ninth-street	154	567	4,727	4,044	683
Planters'	141	329	2,176	910	1,266
Total	1,501	3,890	28,042	21,553	6,489

The sales to-day at the six warehouses were of 218 hhds, at the prices as specified below:

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 3 hhds Owen county leaf, $8 70, 8 20; 2 hhds do. leaf, $10 25 to $19.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 29 hhds: 1 hhd Virginia common leaf, $13 50; 4 hhds Green county common lugs, $5 40, 5, 4 35, 4 85; 2 hhds Simpson county common leaf, $6 90, 6 70; 4 hhds do. lugs, $5 70, 5 05, 4 85, 4 50; 3 hhds Adair county common leaf, $6 20, 6 20, 6 10; 2 hhds Ohio county common lugs, $5 50, 5 25; 3 hhds Logan county common lugs, $5 35, 4 35, 5 05; 1 hhd Christian county common leaf, $7 10; 3 hhds Daviess county lugs, $5 10, 4 55, 4 50; 1 hhd do. leaf, $7; 1 hhd Monroe county leaf, $7 80; 1 hhd Marion county lugs, $5 40, 4 95; 1 hhd Larue county leaf, $8 70.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 54 hhds: 3 hhds leaf, Ohio county, at $8 60, 8 40, 7 00; 3 hhds lugs, Ohio county, at 5 15 to 5 80; 8 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at 5 00 to 5 60; 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at 8 40, 8 00, 7 30; 10 hhds Butler county leaf (common) at 6 10 to 7 80; 8 hhds Butler county lugs at 5 00 to 5 30; 6 hhds Henry county lugs (Tenn.) at 4 70 to 5 30; 5 hhds Daviess county trash at 4 50 to 5 40; 4 hhds Barren county leaf at 7 10, 6 60, 6 40, 6 70; 2 hhds Barren county lugs at 5 30, 5 25; 2 hhds common leaf, Ballard county, at 8 70, 8 20.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 20 hhds: 4 hhds Owen county cutting leaf at $23, 19 75, 15 75 and 17 75; 2 hhds Owen county lugs at 10 50 and 13; 3 hhds Hart county leaf at 7 60, 7 90 and 10 50; 3 hhds Hart county lugs at 5 20, 5 25 and 5 75; 2 hhds Barren county leaf at 6 80 and 6 20; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at 5 05; 3 hhds Logan county lugs at 5 05; 3 hhds Christian county common lugs at 4 90, 4 60, 5 00; 1 hhd Hart county low leaf at 6 20. Our friends in the cutting section should note the sales of cutting leaf, recently made in our market, as high as $30 for leaf, and as high as $13 for lugs. To-day the Planters' House made sales for John W. Vallandingham and Ben K. Davis (of Davis & Yancey); cutting leaf as high as $23 and lugs at $12.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 80 hhds: 7 hhds Trimble county leaf at $21 to 7 25; 3 hhds Owen county leaf at 18 75 and 10 30; 4 hhds Trigg county leaf at 9 to 6 60; 5 hhds Trigg county lugs at 5 10, 4 90, 4 95; 6 hhds Ballard county leaf at 8 80 to 6 90; 4 hhds Todd county leaf at 7 60 to 6; 1 hhd Todd county lugs at 6; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at 7 70; 3 hhds Logan county lugs at 5 50 and 5 60; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at 4 70; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at 5 90; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at 4 45; 4 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at 5 35 to 4 55; 1 hhd Caldwell county leaf at 7 50; 1 hhd Monroe county leaf at 6 30; 1 hhd Daviess county lugs at 4 35; 4 hhds Ohio county lugs at 5 20, 4 75, 4 50, 5 20; 10 hhds Union county leaf at 7 60 to 6; 7 hhds Union county lugs and trash at 5 25, 5, 4 65, 4 40, 4 40, 4 65, 5 30.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 41 hhds: 1 hhd Shelby county cutting leaf at $12 75; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at $10 00; 4 hhds Owen county cutting lugs at $8 50, 8 25, 8, 7; 2 hhds Simpson county leaf and lugs at $4 80, 7 80; 3 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $5 80, 6 90, 7 30; 2 hhds Robertson county, Tenn., leaf and lugs at $4 95, 7 30; 2 hhds Adair county leaf and lugs at $5 25, 7 10; 3 hhds Grayson county common leaf at $6 10, 6 20; 3 hhds Butler county lugs at $5, 5 10; 3 hhds Muhlenburg county low leaf at $7, 6 80, 6 20; 5 hhds Barren county common leaf and lugs at $5 35, 5 25, 5 10, 4 65, 4 90; 5 hhds Hart county common leaf and lugs at $7 10, 6 90, 5 90, 4 30, 5 65; 3 hhds Ballard county common leaf and lugs at $7 10, 6 50, 5 45; 5 hhds Simpson county low leaf and lugs at $5 85, 5 85, 4 65, 4 05, 5 40; 1 hhd Shelby county lugs at $7.

New York Stock and Money Market

NEW YORK, May 20—P. M.

The Gold market was dull but firm at 111⅞@112. Loans were made at 1@3 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $57,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $631,438, and for the week $417,998.

Foreign exchange is easier in consequence of the increased supply of double eagles and large negotiations of railroad bonds in London this week.

The Government bond market at the close was steady and without decided change from the opening prices. The new 5 per cent. bonds are going to Europe; $500,000 have already been transmitted to London.

The Stock market was active, especially in New York Central, Hudson, Erie, Lake Shore and Ohios. The $15,000,000 dividend on Lake Shore was strongly talked of again to-day. The cliques are still heavily loaded. The market closed firm.

The bank statement is again favorable, and the changes are as follows:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$605,240
Specie, decrease	933,710
Circulation, decrease	116,512
Deposits, increase	1,637,000
Legal-Tenders, increase	2,369,029

Money was easy at 3@4 per cent.

State securities were firm, with small business.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	117¾@
Coupons of '62	111⅞@
Coupons of '64	111¼@
Coupons of '65	111⅜@
Do new	113⅝@
Coupons of '67	113⅝@
Coupons of '68	114 @
Ten-forties	110 @
Currency 6's	115⅛@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95¼@	Old Virg'a	68½@
Old Tenn	70¼@	Old N. Car	47½@
New Tenn	70¼@	New N. Car	27 @
New Virg'a	72 @		

STOCKS.

Canton	84	Rock Island	115⅞
Western U. Tel	60	N. J. Cent'l	113⅛
Quicksilver	12½	St. Paul	62⅜
Mariposa	5½	Do preferred	81⅛
Do preferred	10½	Tol. & Wabash	84⅜
Adams Express	80½	Do preferred	82
Wells & Fargo	45	Ft. Wayne	98
Amer. Express	58⅛	Terre Haute	30
U. S. Express	56	Do preferred	59
Pacific Mail	46⅛	Chi. & Alton	119¼
N. Y. Cent'l, con	100⅝	Do preferred	121
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	95	Ohio & Mis'sippi	52⅛
Erie	29⅝	C. C. and C	89⅛
Erie preferred	54	Burlington	159
Harlem	131	Lake Shore	113⅞
Do preferred	133	C. C. & I. C	23⅜
Reading	114⅜	Ill. Cent	135¼
Mich. Central	123⅜	Union Pacific	30⅛
Pittsburg	125⅛	Cent'l Pac. bonds	101⅜
Northwestern	86	Union Pac. do	93⅝
Do preferred	93⅛		

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.—Beeves—Receipts 6,470; quality inferior. Good stillers are in demand and sell readily at better prices than others. There is not much improvement in the business. The market has been very dull and prices fully ¼@½c lower than last week's closing quotations, with indications of still lower prices before all are sold. Fine Ohio steers, averaging 1,750 lbs, sold at 7¾c; common sold down to 6¼c. The bulk of the sales were from 7@7¾c. Prosper Eastman sold 30 Illinois, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 7½c; Henry Rosenthal sold 17 Illinois, averaging 1,290 lbs, at 6¾c, 138, averaging 1,320 lbs, 7c; Henry Ranken sold 30 Missouri, averaging 1,470 lbs, at 7¾c; Yeoman & Warner sold 60 Missouri, averaging 1,450 lbs, at 7¼c; C. Simmons sold 30 Canada stillers, averaging 1,270 lbs, at 7c; Seneca Henry sold 30 Illinois, averaging 1,225 lbs, at 7¼c, 100, averaging 1,750 lbs, at 7@7¾c, 30, averaging 1,320 lbs, at 7¼c, stockers, averaging 1,250 lbs, at 6½c; Wm. Thompson sold 19 Iowa, averaging 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; Ward & Forthing sold 90 Missouri, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $7 30; Rubel & Meyers sold 50 head Illinois Stillers, averaging 1,270, at $7; S. W. Clark sold 17 head New York bulls, averaging 1,250, at 5½c, and 17 head stillers, averaging 1,100, at 6¾c; White & Gooding sold 98 head Illinois, averaging 1,280, at 7¼@7¾c; James B. Parkells sold 24 head Ohio, averaging 1,750, at 7¾c; White Bros. sold 19 head Illinois, averaging 1,100, at 6¾c, and 32 head, averaging 1,200, at 6¾c.

Sheep—Receipts of 10,000 head; market continues dull; quality of to-day's receipts better than those received earlier, but business has not improved. Twenty-five loads in the yards to-night—nearly all Ohio shorn and a few Illinois wools. Ohio shorn, averaging 85, at 6@6¾c; averaging 97, at 6¾c; Illinois, averaging 95, 6¾c.

Hogs—Receipts of 26,000 head; all gone through in first hands; none selling here.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; middling uplands 16c. Flour, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 65@5 90; common to medium extra $6 10@6 25; good to choice $6 25@6 80; white Western extra $6 85@7 20; Ohio extras $6 20@6 90; St. Louis $6 25@9 00. Rye flour is unchanged. Cornmeal is unchanged. Whisky is firm at 93½c. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 26,000 bushels; new spring $1 53@1 55; red and amber $1 65@1 66. Rye, Barley and Malt are quiet. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 72,000 bushels; Western mixed 73@75c; yellow 75@77c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; Western and Ohio 68@72c. Leather is steady; South American 25½@29c; Orinoco 24@27½c. Wool is quiet; pulled 47@52c; unwashed 24@27½c. Hay is steady. Hops, choice are scarce and firm; common is neglected; state 8@16c; Western 6@9c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 13½@16½c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; Cuba 9½@10c. Molasses, the demand is fair and market firm; Cuba and Muscovado 40@45c. Rice 8½@9½c. Petroleum, crude 14¼@14½c and refined 24½c. Pork is steady with a moderate demand; mess $16@16 12½; prime $13@13 50; prime mess new $15@14; mess, seller July, $16. Beef is quiet; mess $10@13; extra mess $14@17. Beef hams 26@29c. Tierce beef, prime mess is dull and nominal at $20@25; India mess $24@27. Cut meats are heavy; hams 11@12½c; shoulders 6¾@7c. Middles are active; Cumberland 9c; short rib 9½c; long clear 9c. Lard is steady; prime steam 9¼@11c and kettle rendered 11c; seller July and August 11¼@11½c. Butter, the market is dull; Western 12c. Cheese, old 7@13½c; new 8@11½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour is dull and the market unsettled at $6 10@6 40 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; red and amber $1 63@1 68. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; mixed Western 73c. Mess pork is firmer at $16. Eggs are firm at 17½@18c.

Metals—Ingot copper, Lake Superior 21¾@21½c. Pig iron, Scotch $30@35; American $32@38. Bar iron $75. Sheet iron, Russia 11¾@12c gold. Nails, cut $4 75, clinch $6 25@8 75 and horse-shoe 19@31c.

DRY GOODS—The market is generally quiet but prices are steady. We quote Stark A brown sheetings at 11½c; Wachusetts 11½c; Lyman E and Pacific extra 11½c; Augusta 11c; Cabot A 11c; Broadway 9½c; Agawam F 8½c; Appleton N 10c; Continental C 12½c; Great Falls O 9½c; M 11c; E 11½c; Graniteville E K 11½c; Golden Ridge 8½c; Utica 36-inch 17c; standard brown drills 12¼@13½c; Pepperell corset jeans 12½c; bleached do 13½c; Indian Orchard 10c; Bates 9c; Kearsarge sateens 15c; Hill's Semper Idem muslin, bleached, 15c; Great Falls Q 15c; Blackstone A A 13½c; Maxwell 18c; Manville 20c; Wamsutta 20c; do 9-8 25c; do 5-4 27c; Waltham 42-inch 15½c; do 6-4 22½c; do 9-4 32½c; do 10-4 37½c; Pepperell 10-4 37½c; do 10-4 42c; do 6-4 22½c; paper cambrics 10½@11c; printed calicoes 10@11c, and printing cloths 7@7⅛c.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Cotton, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Flour, the market is buoyant and prices are strong; superfine fall $5 75; extra do $5 90@6 10; double extra do $6 25@6 40; family spring $7 40@7 85. Wheat is unsettled and firm for the better grades of fall; No 2 red fall $1 68@1 70; No 3 do $1 55@1 57; spring is steady; No 2 Iowa $1 37@1 38. Corn, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; mixed 49@50c, and white 51@52c on the track at East St. Louis. Oats, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; No 2 52@53c. Rye, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Barley, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork is dull and prices are a shade lower at $16 75@16 50. Lard is dull and prices are nominal. Bulk meats are dull and prices nominal. Bacon is dull and unchanged; shoulders 6¾@7¼c; clear rib 9@9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Tobacco, the demand is good at full prices; lugs $3 75@5 50; dark leaf $7 50@8 15; medium to good bright leaf $20@35. Hemp, the demand is fair and market firm; undressed $100@120 for common to choice. Bagging 26@28c. Whisky, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 89c. Cattle, the demand is fair and prices firm at $3 50@6 25. Hogs $3 75@4 12½. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 32,000 bushels wheat, 14,300 bushels corn, 77,390 bushels oats, 124 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm; middling 15½@15¾c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; family $6 80@7. Wheat is scarce and firm; No 1 red winter at $1 50. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 54@55c. Rye, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $1 10. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 53@55c. Barley, the market is steady with a moderate demand; choice $1 10@1 12. Groceries are steady, with the exception of refined sugar, which is dull and prices have declined; A white 13½c; hard 14½c. Linseed oil is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 90c. Lard oil is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 90@95c. Eggs, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 15c. Butter, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 18@22c. Provisions are quiet and weak, although there is less pressure to sell; mess pork is held at $16 50. Lard 10½c. Bulk meats sold at 5¾c for shoulders, 7¾c for sides and 7¾@8¼c for clear rib and clear sides. Bacon sold to a fair extent at 7c, 8¾c and 9¾c. Hogs are scarce and firm at $4 50@4 75. Whisky, the demand is active and prices have advanced to 89c; holders are now asking 90c.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Flour, the market is quiet and prices are easier. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is quiet and prices are 3½c lower; $1 27½@1 27¾ cash, closing at $1 28½ for seller May. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market is active and prices are 2@2½c lower, closing at 51½c cash; this afternoon the market was dull and unchanged. Oats, No 2, the market is 1c lower, closing at 49½c. Barley, No 2 spring, prices are nominal at 80c. Rye, No 2, the market is 3@4c lower at 80@85c. Highwines are active and prices are firm at 90c. Provisions are steadier; mess pork $15 62½@15 75 for seller June and $15 87½@16 for seller July. Lard 10½c for seller June. Meats are unchanged. Hogs, the market is active at $3 85@4 15. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 38,000 bushels wheat, 224,000 bushels corn, 31,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels rye, 2,000 bushels barley, 4,000 head hogs. Shipments, 3,000 barrels of flour, 98,000 bushels wheat, 90,000 bushels corn, 41,000 bushels oats, 400 bushels rye, 1,600 bushels barley, 6,000 head hogs. Freights to Buffalo are firmer and prices higher; 8c on corn by steam and 6c on oats by sail.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Cotton, the demand is light but holders are firm; receipts for the past day 243 bales; shipments 325 bales. Flour, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $6 50@8 50. Cornmeal is scarce at $3 25. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced to 73@75c. Oats are scarce and firm at 66c. Hay, the market is firm at $20@22. Bran is scarce at $20. Lard is dull and nominal at 10½@12c. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal. Bacon is dull and prices are nominal; clear sides 9½@9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Indiana and Ohio $6 75@7 50. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; red Western $1 57@1 62. Rye is held at $1 18. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; yellow 77c; mixed Western 74½c. Provisions are drooping; mess pork $17@17 50. Lard 10¾@11c. Petroleum is advancing; crude 13½c, and refined 24½c. Whisky is dull at 92@93c.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Western family $7 25@8 50. Wheat is in good demand at full prices; Ohio and Indiana $1 60@1 65. Corn, the market is dull and unchanged. Oats 65@66c. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky is firmer at 94c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Flour is quiet; superfine $6 25; double extra $6 75; triple extra $6 87½. Mess pork is dull and lower at $17 75. Lard, tierce 11@11½c and keg 12½@13c. All the others are unchanged. Sterling exchange 22½; New York sight drafts ⅜ premium. Gold 111⅞.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Cotton, the market is steady; middling 15½@15⅝c.

CHARLESTON, May 20.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 15@15½c.

MOBILE, May 20.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 15½c.

GALVESTON, May 20.—Cotton, the market is firm; good ordinary 13½c.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1871.

Gov. P. H. Leslie,

Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Vanceburg, Thursday, June 1.
Greenupsburg, Friday, June 2.
Catlettsburg, Saturday, June 3.
Louisa, Monday, June 5.
Paintsville, Tuesday, June 6.
Prestonsburg, Wednesday, June 7.
Piketon, Thursday, June 8.
Whitesburg, Friday, June 9.
Hazard, Saturday, June 10.
Mount Pleasant, Monday, June 12.
Manchester, Tuesday, June 13.
Booneville, Wednesday, June 14.
Jackson, Thursday, June 15.
Hazelgreen, Friday, June 16.
Salyersville, Saturday, June 17.
West Liberty, Monday, June 19.
Frenchburg, Tuesday, June 20.
Morehead, Wednesday, June 21.
Flemingsburg, Thursday, June 22.
Speaking to commence at 12 o'clock.

Gen. John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, is invited to attend. may21 d&wtd

I will meet Gov. Leslie at each of the foregoing appointments made by him, and, in addition, make the following appointments to address my fellow-citizens:

Lexington, Tuesday, May 23, at night.
Georgetown, Thursday, May 25, at 1 p. m.
Shelbyville, Friday, May 26, at 1 p. m.
Harrodsburg, Saturday, May 27, at 1 p. m.
Lancaster, Monday, May 29, at 12½ p. m.

Gov. Leslie, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is invited to attend.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

John Rodman,

Democratic candidate for Attorney General, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Hickman, Monday, June 12.
Clinton, Tuesday, June 13.
Blandville, Wednesday, June 14.
Paducah, Thursday, June 15.
Mayfield, Friday, June 16.
Benton, Saturday, June 17.
Murray, Monday, June 19.
Cadiz, Tuesday, June 20.
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, June 21.
Elkton, Thursday, June 22.
Russellville, Friday, June 23.
Glasgow, Thursday, June 29.
Scottsville, Friday, June 30.
Tompkinsville, Saturday, July 1.
Edmonton, Monday, July 3.
Burksville, Tuesday, July 4.
Albany, Wednesday, July 5.
Jamestown, Thursday, July 6.
Columbia, Friday, July 7.
Greensburg, Saturday, July 8.
Campbellsville, Monday, July 10.
Lebanon, Tuesday, July 11.
Hodgenville, Wednesday, July 12.
Springfield, Thursday, July 13.
Bardstown, Friday, July 14.
Shepherdsville, Tuesday, July 18.
Elizabethtown, Wednesday, July 19.
Brownsville, Thursday, July 20.
Morgantown, Friday, July 21.
Litchfield, Monday, July 24.

Hon. Wm. Brown, Republican candidate for Attorney General is invited to attend.

The Beginning of the End.

Our foreign dispatches this morning announce that the Versailles troops have entered Paris by two avenues, and we may shortly expect to see the capital of France once more possessed by the legitimate Government and brought under the dominion of law and order. Presently we shall speak of the Commune, and its disastrous work, in the past tense; but whilst its career is fresh in our minds, and its doings form the most important part of our current history, it is well to look at the question in every aspect. On this account we have all along taken the pains to keep our readers adequately instructed.

Of the large number of able and cultivated men who contribute to the periodical press of London, there is none who writes with more power, brilliancy and eloquence than Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON. In political faith, Mr. HARRISON is a Republican; in philosophy, a follower of AUGUST COMTE. For the working classes he has the deepest sympathy, and many of his strongest articles have been written in the cause of labor reform. Since the downfall of NAPOLEON, at Sedan, Mr. HARRISON has taken a very prominent part in the discussion of the Franco-Prussian question, espousing the cause of the French with all the earnestness of his nature. And it is the Republican tendency in France that has won his admiration and enlisted his most ardent support. The latest word we have seen from him comes in the shape of a remarkable article in the current number of the Fortnightly Review, entitled the Revolution of the Commune. The literary merits of this paper are of so superior an order, and it possesses so much significance and originality as a discussion of a movement which has been generally condemned, that we have felt constrained to lay a considerable portion of it before our readers this morning. For ourselves we have seen nothing to praise, but everything to denounce in the action of the Paris insurgents, and for that reason, in the interests of fair play, we print Mr. HARRISON's paper, and invite for it the careful perusal of our readers, assuring them in advance that they will find it a very readable and curious piece of earnest, sincere and peculiarly forcible writing.

The news which we publish this morning gives peculiar interest to Mr. HARRISON's observations. We regard them in the main as glittering errors; but they derive freshness and value from their ready application to exciting events. In a little while the issue of those events will sufficiently contradict the theories and sentimentality on which our English Republican builds his singular compound of gothic barbarism and transcendental culture.

CITY BUSINESS.

Yellow Springs, Ohio.

This old and fashionable resort, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, is now ready for visitors. A magnificent four-story hotel was erected on the premises last year, and all is new and clean and comfortable and enticing there. The location is far enough north to be cool during the heat of summer, and the buildings are in the midst of more than three hundred acres of the most delightful grove anywhere to be found. The Miami river, with its fine fishing pools, is near by, and native woods are not far distant for the recreation of those who wish to hunt. But above all, there is a noble spring rushing down from the hights, forming cascades beautiful to view of these chalybeate waters that are a cure for almost every disease. And in addition to these healing waters and cooling shades and comfortable rooms, there are all sorts of amusements, such as billiards, ten-pins, cricket, croquet, swings, drives, walks, &c., &c., to suit the taste and condition of all. The sick who go there ought to get well and the hale ought to keep so. It only costs $8 75 to go from Louisville and return, if, indeed, anybody should ever want to come back from such a delightful place, where the cost of remaining was only seventy dollars per month. That is as cheap as any one can live at home, and cheaper too if they live as well at home as we are assured they do at the Yellow Springs.

Death of Major John Graham.

Many of our citizens will be grieved to hear of the death of Major John Graham, a gentleman well-known here, and held in the highest esteem by all who ever met him. He breathed his last on the 13th inst., at the residence of his son, in Meade county. Major Graham was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1789, and had attained more than his four score years. He served gallantly and efficiently as a captain in the army during the war of 1812, came to Louisville in 1825, and for many years was engaged in the cotton-factory store, then on Main street above Preston. He afterward removed to Grahamton, Meade county, where he continued in the same business until 1843, when he removed to his own farm in that county, where he has since resided. He was an upright man, loved and respected by all, and in his green old age was active and vigorous to a remarkable degree.

Our Girls.

At Christ Church a Sunday-School class of misses, ranging in ages from twelve to fifteen years, was yesterday without their regular teacher. Their names had been inserted in the class-book without the titles by which young ladies are usually addressed. The temporary teacher assigned to them for the morning called them "Mary, Sallie, Jennie," etc. They reminded him of this breach of courtesy by rubbing out the names "Mary, Sallie, Jennie," etc., and inserting the word "Miss" in each place. This little strategy was done very pleasantly, and called forth many good-humored remarks from those who witnessed it.

An Insolent Conductor.

A resident of Lexington, Ky., writes to the COURIER-JOURNAL a complaint that "the conductor on the 'free' night car on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis and Vandalia and St. Louis railroads" treated him in an insolent and insulting manner a few nights since while he was occupying a seat in that car. He describes the offending official as an "impudent, sulky negro," quite unfit for the position of conductor on a car occupied by gentlemen. The case will probably be investigated.

AMUSEMENTS.

Golladay's Drawing

at Weisiger Hall to-night.

Science vs. Spiritualism.

Two lectures are to be delivered by Prof. Williams, M. D., at Weisiger Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, in explanation of the modern phenomena of spiritualism.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE WORK of killing unmuzzled dogs commences to-day.

A LITTLE black-haired girl, wearing a plaid dress, strayed from her home, at No. 311 Sixth street, between Chestnut street and Broadway yesterday evening. She had not been recovered at a late hour last night.

IN the game of Base Ball at Cedar Hall, Saturday afternoon, between the Richmonds and the Regulars of the Sixteenth Regiment, the former won by a score of 38 to 21. After a little more practice, the Richmonds propose to try the mettle of the Falls City Club.

AMONG the articles exhibited before the Horticultural Society, Saturday, were some very fine and ripe Lady apples, grown by Lawrence Young, Esq., and the Gen. Grant cucumber, grown by Theo. Schwartz, Esq., one of which measured twenty inches in length.

THE CONGREGATION of Christ Church contributed nearly $6,000, at the close of Dr. Norton's sermon yesterday, toward the completion of that church building. The structure is expected to be completed by September 1, and will then be one of the grandest structures west of the mountains.

OWEN MCCRAN and Philip Foley, who are said to have been intoxicated, had a difficulty on Jefferson-street bridge, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night. McCran cut Foley on the right shoulder and left cheek with a small pocket-knife; but the wounds are not considered dangerous. Officer Denneger arrested McCran and brought him to Clay-street station about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, but he was shortly afterwards admitted to bail.

A few days ago the fire alarm struck for station 36. An Irishman contended that it was for 360, and hunted in the fire card for that station. His friend assured him that such was not the case, but Pat said that it was no such thing, that he understood figures better than that. They both commenced to count over again to see which was right. First there were three strokes, and, after an interval, there were six more, which closed the ringing of the bell. "Now," said Pat, "it first struck three, and then it struck six, and then it struck nothing. Don't three and six and nothing stand for 360?" The fellow yielded the point.

A SAD CASE.

The Dangers of the Streets and the Efficacy of Cold Water as a Restorative.

Several men were out on a spree, and started to their homes about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They were all pretty full of whisky, but one of them was too drunk to walk or to know anything, so the others had the onerous burden of packing him home. They proceeded on their way very well for three or four squares, and then stopped to rest. By some mismovement he slipped from their hands, and his head struck the pavement with tremendous force. An awkward move made to raise him again, let the fellow fall with greater power than before. He grunted once or twice, and stretched out in apparently a dying condition. It was some time that he neither spoke nor moved, and they feared that he was dead. They gathered close about him, felt his pulse, rubbed him, but all their efforts at resuscitation seemed futile. They despaired of his life, and began to counsel among themselves in regard to their future course.

One suggested that the body should be taken direct to its home, but this advice was objected to out of respect to the family of the deceased. A second suggestion was that it should be taken to the river, thrown out into the waves and the report noised abroad that the unfortunate man had drowned himself. The propriety of this move was argued pro and con at considerable length. Pending the discussion, a third proposition was made to the effect that the corpse should be abandoned—should be left upon the sidewalk and the members of the party disperse to their respective homes. Very few, however, were willing to accede to this arrangement, as it left open the means of discovering their complicity without at the same time indicating their innocence. The next plan was that the body should be taken to the commons and buried; but the lateness of the hour, and the danger of being detected in passing along the streets, caused them to abandon this idea. Just about this time a policeman came walking toward the place. With great coolness and forethought, two of them pulled the corpse (?) to the steps and set it up right between them as the custos morum passed. Their caucus was not further interrupted, and they soon came to the manly conclusion that it was best to take the body home, communicate the unwelcome intelligence to the wife and children, explain the whole matter from beginning to ending, and rely upon their reputation to sustain them against the charge of murder.

They adopted this plan and commenced at once to carry it into effect. They first transported the body across the street to the pump for the purpose of bathing the face, that its appearance might be relieved somewhat of its hideous aspect. By this time they were all sober, and knew what they were about. The head was placed immediately under the spout, and the water commenced to fall in a gentle stream. Steadily they proceeded to unbutton the collar and shirt-sleeves, and to wash the face of its dirt. They shifted the limbs, and brought each part under the water. In a short while the unfortunate man was wet from head to foot, and, under the influence of this new operation, began to show signs of returning life. They discovered the muscles contract, the features distort, and the eyes open. "He is alive!" one exclaimed, and the words filled the whole party with joy. They continued to rub his hands and feet. His pulse was now distinctly beating, and they were assured that all might yet be well.

A messenger was sent off in great haste to get dry clothing, which, when brought, were put upon him in place of the wet ones that chilled the body with cold. Everything was soon in readiness to resume the journey home, which this time they accomplished without dropping their charge or becoming further frightened over his supposed departure to the spirit-land.

THE RESCUE.

A Street Incident

A worthy knight, whose name is not to be disclosed as his mission in life renders it necessary that this should not be known, came, in the course of his wanderings, upon a fair lady, rather aged; by name, Mag Murphy, who first saw the light in the "Gem of the Say," but who emigrated hither many years ago. The fair lady was grievously afflicted with evil spirits. The spirits must have been very wicked for they made the Lady Mag utter abominable words. Sir Knight seeing the lady thus distressed at the corner of Shelby and Walnut streets, about a quarter to nine o'clock last night, drew up his tall form and boldly went to the rescue, and determined to bring her to an asylum expressly provided for people in her condition, on the street called Clay. He brought her round on Green street, where, however, she was completely overcome and rolled in the gutter in a most unmanageable condition. Nor priest nor Levite hurried past on the other side; they stood there gazing on the knight and the fair lady. Some, too, were so rude as to laugh. Descendants of the former inhabitants of Ethiopia, especially, collected there in great numbers. None, however, extended a helping hand. The knight

> "Gazed on the fair who caused his care,
> Sighed, and looked, and sighed again,"

until, bethinking himself of several stout esquires, used to such work, at the asylum, he proceeded thither and brought Officers Risley and Jameson, by whom she was safely lodged in a place where the spirits will leave her before she appears for final disposal at the City Court this morning.

ITINERANT PEDDLERS.

How One was Arrested for Selling Cheap Goods.

A grocery-keeper named E. J. Omally was visited a few days ago by an itinerant peddler who was selling table-cloths, handkerchiefs and towels with pictures drawn upon them. The fellow offered his goods very cheap, and induced Mr. Omally to purchase a part of them. But suspicion of something being wrong attended the whole transaction. Yesterday morning Officer Cave got word of the affair, and went with his usual promptness to arrest the peddler. He found him in the old graveyard on Portland avenue, seated upon one of the tombstones. The policeman first commenced a conversation with the fellow, that his business might be communicated gradually. He soon, however, made known his intentions by taking the peddler in the direction of the station-house. The latter gave his name as Sam Adams, and entered considerably into his own history. He relates that in coming to this city from Nashville he fell in with a poor unfortunate man at Bowling Green, who owned the above-named articles, and who offered to sell them for money enough to pay a hotel bill of fifty cents. Mr. Adams had the generosity to pay the bill and take possession of the goods. He then proceeded to Louisville and sold them to Mr. Omally for seventy-five cents, making by the transaction the sum of twenty-five cents. This was speculating with a vengeance. The officer, however, in no wise relented from his original plan, and locked Adams up in Seventeenth-street Station-house on the charge of being a suspected felon.

WHAT WAS IT?

A Citizen of Troy, Ind., Charged with Illicit Distilling Shoots Himself—Suicide or Accident?

The packet Rose Hite brings the intelligence that Mr. John G. Heinzle, a citizen of Troy, Ind., shot himself with a pistol last Friday morning, the ball entering the right side, passing entirely through the body and lodging in his left arm. He expired in a few minutes after the shot. A coroner's jury was summoned, who returned a verdict that he was accidentally killed by a pistol in his own hands. We learned from Mr. William Bullock, mail agent on the steamer Rose Hite that arrived yesterday morning, that it was the general opinion of the citizens of Troy that Mr. Heinzle committed suicide, the coroner's jury to the contrary notwithstanding. Heinzle was under bonds in the sum of $1,000 in the United States District Court at Indianapolis, under the charge of illicit distilling. A gentleman who had returned from Indianapolis in company with Heinzle the night previous to his self-destruction, informed Mr. Bullock that Heinzle was in very low spirits on the return trip from Indianapolis, and seemed to be suffering great mental depression, and he feared that Heinzle would attempt to destroy himself. Mr. Heinzle, previous to his difficulty with the Internal Revenue Department, bore a most excellent character in the community in which he resided.

The Station-houses.

Abraham Sage was too drunk to take care of himself yesterday, and Policemen Wyatt and Burk locked him up in the Seventeenth-street Station-house.

Fire at the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, MD, May 21.—The workshop and engineer's building at the Naval Academy, were partly destroyed by fire early this morning. Estimated loss, $50,000.

THE ASCENSION.

Closing Hours in the Life of Jesus and Lessons of the Rise Into Paradise.

DR. NORTON'S SERMON.

Yesterday was the Sunday after Ascension Day, which was religiously observed by the Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran churches of the city by service and the celebration of the Holy Communion in commemoration of the Ascension of Christ, which occurred forty days after His Resurrection.

Ascension Day stands third among the four great festal days of the Christian year—Christmas, Easter, Ascension Day and Whitsunday—each of which is very strictly observed by the above-named churches, both in this country and in Europe.

The following are the remarks of Rev. Dr. Norton, delivered at Christ church yesterday, the Sunday after Ascension:

St. Mark, 16th chapter and 19th verse. After the Lord had spoken unto them, He was received up into Heaven, and sat on the right hand of God.

On this Expectation Sunday, when the little company who then composed the whole body of the Christian Church were assembled in the humble room, in Jerusalem (their only place of public worship), they mused on the wonderful event of last Thursday—the day of our Lord's ascension—and looked forward with anxious hearts for the fulfillment of His promise, in the gift of the Blessed Comforter. "I will not leave you orphans," had been His own sweet assurance, while He remained with, and yet, on this particular Sunday, they were orphans, for the Lord Jesus had gone back to His Heavenly throne, and the expected Comforter had not come. Forty days had passed since Easter, when the condemned and crucified victim of Good Friday came forth from the tomb, the conqueror of death and the grave.

On last Thursday, having given over the affairs of His Kingdom into the hands of the Apostles, and commending them to the guidance of the Holy Spirit, He met His followers for the last time, on the Mount of Olivet, and went with them along the well-remembered road to Bethany.

It was in this humble village that Martha, and Mary and Lazarus lived, whose simple and unaffected hospitality He had so often shared; Bethany, where he had allowed the sympathies of human affection to manifest themselves, and where He had mingled His tears with the broken-hearted sisters, who wept over a brother's grave.

The Saviour chose Bethany as the spot of all others upon earth from which He would ascend to Heaven.

Old chroniclers tell us of a soldier-pilgrim who, anxiously, and with tears, visited all the places of the Holy Land, where his dear Lord had been, and came at last to this hallowed top of Olivet. Prostrating himself on the ground, he cried aloud, "Behold, Lord, I have sought Thee diligently, everywhere, and now I am come at last to the place where Thou didst ascend into Heaven. Where, then, can I seek Thee more? Let my spirit depart, and come unto Thee, that I may see Thee in Thy everlasting glory."

The excitement of the moment was too much for human strength, and, without pain or struggle, His trusting soul winged its way to Paradise. So let us all strive to seek our ascended Lord, through all His wondrous works, and in the ordinance of His house, thus, in heart and mind, ascending into the heavens, and dwelling continually with Him.

The last vision which the disciples had of their adorable Master, on Ascension day, He was lifting up His holy hands to bless them. Through long and weary years, that dear Lord had blessed them in daily acts of love, and now His parting act was a benediction also. His mission to this lower world had been to show mercy to its inhabitants, and, as He soared aloft to the gates of Heaven, which rolled back on their starry hinges to welcome Him, He raised His gracious hands, bearing even then the marks of the cruel nails, and pronounced a blessed farewell.

The true disciple of the Lord Jesus, during all the changes and chances of this mortal life, may still behold those loving hands extended over him in blessing.

As the disciples followed the Saviour with troubled and bewildered gaze, a rush of tender emotions must have well-nigh overwhelmed them, as they thought that in this glorious ascension they were losing Him, at least for a season. Although our Lord's ascension took place at a time of year when the sky of Palestine is unusually clear and beautiful, while the disciples looked, a cloud formed (most likely the Shekinah—cloud—as the psalmist had said, "He maketh the clouds His chariot"), and wrapping itself about Him, hid the Saviour from their sight. On this Expectation Sunday, how carefully did believing hearts recall the minutest details of the marvelous scene, and what a comfort for them to be able to say, "We cannot follow Him now, but we shall follow Him afterwards."

> "Thank God that now the way is made,
> The cherub-guarded door,
> Through Him on whom our help was laid,
> Stands open evermore.
> Who knoweth this is glad at heart,
> And swift prepares him to depart
> Where Christ is gone before."
>
> [From the German of Johann Zwick.

With such assured confidence can we wonder that, although the disciples had seen the Saviour depart, they were enabled to return to Jerusalem not only resigned, but actually "with great joy?" This glorious conqueror was evermore to be their King, and the blessed Master, at the mention of whose name every knee should bow, was to receive the praises of the redeemed in the exalted strain, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing."

The marvel and the mystery of the Ascension was, that one who partook of our human nature with all its weaknesses, except that He was free from sin, had soared aloft, far beyond the remotest star, to dwell in the glory and bliss of Heaven. In the Saviour's ascension, we discover our real destiny, and the enduring portion of all His faithful people.

The soul has longings and aspirations which no worldly enjoyments can satisfy, and in the great event of last Thursday these anticipations are explained.

The Lord Jesus has gone back to heaven, and since that day no human eyes have seen Him, except those of St. Stephen, in the hour of his cruel martyrdom; St. Paul, on the occasion of his wonderful conversion, and St. John, in the glorious vision of the Apocalypse. Through all the ages since, His faithful people have been patiently waiting for His return. Toiling and enduring here upon earth, their hearts and minds are evermore lifted up to Heaven, confidently looking for the glory which shall, ere long, be revealed.

The practical question for each one to ask himself is this: Am I trying to live the life of a devout and consistent Christian; and can it be said of me that my "conversation is in Heaven?"

Alas! it is sad and sorrowful to behold the professed followers of Jesus—the subjects of promises so exceedingly glorious—so much engrossed with the perishing things of earth—self-indulgent, idolent, miserly, unwatchful, and, oftentimes, corrupt.

May God's good Spirit help us all to be more successful in struggling with our sins, and may we learn to enjoy the purer atmosphere in which the sanctified find their delight.

The day is near at hand when once again the everlasting gates of Heaven shall be lifted up that the King of glory may enter in.

Aye, those ponderous gates must open wide, for, then, He will not go in alone, as on the first Ascension. A mighty train which no man can number will go in with Him, all clad in spotless robes, washed in the blood of the Lamb, and joining in the song of triumph—

> "All hail the power of Jesus' name!
> Let angels prostrate fall;
> Bring forth the royal diadem,
> And crown Him Lord of all!
>
> Sinners, whose love can ne'er forget
> The wormwood and the gall,
> Go spread your trophies at His feet,
> And crown Him Lord of all!"

NEW ALBANY.

Mr. Louis Gessman is recovering from his recent severe illness.

R. P. Brashear, Indianapolis; E. E. Drumb, Cannelton; M. Hill, Chicago, were at the DePauw House yesterday.

The Rose Hite, from Henderson, arrived yesterday morning, and discharged 24 hhds tobacco for Jeffersonville railroad.

The officers of American Druid Grove, will be installed next Friday night at the hall of the German Druids on Pearl street.

Daniel H. McCrea, drunk and disorderly: John Gainer, straggler; Jack Davis, drunk and disorderly, were registered at the station-house yesterday.

The select cotillion to be given by the young men connected with the hook and ladder company, at Quast's Hall to-night, promises to be a very fine affair.

James Matthews, an employe at Milligan's foundry, had his right arm badly scalded Saturday evening, by the steam arising from a mass of heated metal, upon which he had thrown some water.

A large delegation of the colored Sons and Daughters of Zion from Louisville visited the Zion Church, on Market street, in this city, yesterday. They made quite a display, as they marched through the streets, dressed in full regalia.

John O. Edwards, president of the Covington (Ky.) Boilers' Union, arrived on the 11:40 train Saturday night, and was escorted to the Israel House by a committee of the Boilers' Union of this city. He designs remaining in the city several days.

The ladies of Wesley chapel design holding a strawberry festival at McCurdy's Hall next Tuesday night for the benefit of their church. We have no doubt they will be amply rewarded for their efforts to make it a very enjoyable affair by the liberal patronage of their friends.

The steamer Potomac discharged at this port yesterday 501 bales cotton, 70 bales hides, 5 bbls potatoes, 5 bbls onions and 1 crate pine apples, consigned to Ben. Lafferty, agent Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad; 10 bbls onions, McClintock & Bro.; 10 bbls onions, L. Vernia.

The Masonic Grand Lodge convenes at Indianapolis to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The New Albany lodges are represented by the following Masters: Jefferson Lodge No. 104, George V. Howk; New Albany No. 31, Frank Devol; De Pauw Lodge No. 338, J. O. Pool; Pythagoras Lodge No. 355, George Eorhart. Capt. H. J. Reamer Col. W. W. Tuley and George W. Porter will also be in attendance.

The following gentlemen will act as the Committee of Reception on Decoration Day, May 30th: Gen. B. F. Scribner, Gen. R. H. G. Minty, Gen. W. Q. Gresham, Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, Rev. S. Bowers, Captain Thomas E. Halleck, Wm. C. Culbertson, John B. Ford, John K. Woodward, John P. Cromie, Dr. E. Newland, T. W. Armstrong, Alex. Dowling, Esq. A number of ladies have been added to each of the ward and township committees. The committee state that it is the intention and desire of the committee of arrangements that all citizens shall proceed to the National cemetery on Decoration Day, as families or individuals, and participate in the labor of love and gratitude which we owe to our heroic dead, without ostentation or parade. To that end a cordial invitation is extended to all—benevolent societies, Sabbath schools and the public generally. The committee have appointed Rev. S. Bowers to open and close the ceremonies, and to conduct all the exercises at the stand. Rev. H. R. Naylor will deliver the oration at 2 o'clock p. m.

CINCINNATI.

The Beer Sellers Don't Mind the Mayor's Order—Whole Family Poisoned—Death from the Hands of a Deaf and Dumb Madman.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The order of Mayor Davis, forbidding orchestral music in gardens and saloons on Sunday evening, was not enforced to night. The bands appeared as usual, and it is understood that the proprietors will be placed under arrest to-morrow.

The family of Rev. Henry D. Moore were all taken sick this evening; supposed to have been poisoned, whether from a newly-painted house, or some other cause, it is unknown. All are recovering.

John Stever, living near Gettysburg, Montgomery county, Ohio, a deaf and dumb young man, lately became so ungovernable that his parents, who were afraid of their lives, summoned Constable Sharrits and a deputy, on Thursday night, to make his arrest. A rencounter took place, which resulted finally in the young man, who by this time became crazed, striking the Constable on the head with a club, fracturing his skull and producing injuries from which, it is reported, he has since died.

CITY FEATURES.

Golladay's Drawing

takes place at Weisiger Hall to-night. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Drawing commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets, if not all sold, can be had at W. Scott Glore's up to 8 o'clock, and at the hall from 7 to 8 p. m.

Sale of 16 California Lots,

on O'Hara, Gallagher and Oak streets, to-day at 4 o'clock, on the premises. Every lot put up will be sold regardless of value. Buckel & Shaffer, auctioneers.

☞ Ladies will have IT—grand.

Bella Vista, the Desirable

and beautiful residence of W. H. Beynroth, Esq., located on the bank of the Ohio river, Jeffersonville, Ind., will be sold at auction this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, by Morris, Southwick & Co. Free conveyances will leave their office at 2½ o'clock.

Connubial Felicity.

Nothing tends more to connubial happiness than cheerful and healthy infants and children. Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup is the great children's soothing remedy.

☞ Ladies love IT—charming.

A Steam Engine for $1.

By mail $1 30. Circulars sent on receipt of 3 cents. W. Scott Glore, Agent.

☞ Ladies won't do without IT—exquisite.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

"PERSONAL HOLINESS."

A Review of Dr. Stuart Robinson's Sermon with this Subject.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In the COURIER-JOURNAL of May 8th, is a sermon by Dr. Stuart Robinson in explication of Rom. 6, 1-6, headed "Personal Holiness," but which could as fitly be headed "A Sermon Against Immersion." Those who know Dr. Robinson know that he does not do things by halves. When, therefore, he errs at all he errs egregiously. We do not propose a controversy with him on this subject, but feel impelled by a sense of duty to submit some remarks by way of reply to his extraordinary statements and positions.

1st. When Dr. R. states that "a vulgar ritualism breaks in" upon the sublime argument "of the apostle concerning the union of Christ and the believer, whereby the latter is dead to sin," with its clamor about buried with Him in baptism, as denoting that the apostle here affirms the physical baptism by immersion, or at least honors this image from that mode of administering the ordinance, he impliedly prefers a false charge against those who hold that the apostle here gives an incidental, and, therefore, a more indisputable proof that the apostolic baptism was immersion. In the view of immersionists there is no breaking in of "a vulgar ritualism" upon the apostle's argument, but a continuous and harmonious process of argument throughout to establish the believer's death to sin by virtue of his union with Christ. To illustrate his argument the apostle adverts to their baptism in its symbolic import, in which baptism, before their own profession, they had died to sin and risen to walk in newness of life. The above charge is false in point of fact, and no one should know this any better than Dr. Robinson.

2d. So far as the question of immersion as against sprinkling or pouring is concerned, it matters not whether the "buried in baptism" is to be interpreted literally or figuratively. If literally, then in baptism there must be burial; which is true of immersion, but not of sprinkling or pouring. If literally, still the figure must conform to the fact, and the conclusion remains the same. This must be so, or there can be no propriety or harmony or consistency in language.

3d. A leading truth may be stated in a variety of ways, or illustrated by a variety of figures, and still the thought be the same, and the figures retain their distinctness and entirety. For instance, in illustrating the believer's death to sin by virtue of his oneness with Christ, Paul, in the same context, speaks of him as "buried with Him in baptism." Here the thought is the same, though illustrated by distinct and different figures; and the correct interpretation of the language depends upon our distinctly apprehending the specific figures employed. In view of this, what is Dr. R.'s argument worth, when he endeavors to destroy the specific import of "buried in baptism," by pleading that the apostle employs a variety of expressions and illustrations concerning the union of the believer and his representative? Truly, nothing. What would an intelligent public say of me were I to attempt to prove that, when Paul said "the old man is crucified with him," he did not figuratively refer to the fact that Christ was nailed on a tree, because he said in the same connection, and speaking of the same person, that he was "buried with Christ in baptism?" Yet this is Dr. Robinson's argument, if we catch its point. And he will pardon us when we say that he does his acknowledged critical acumen gross injustice when he says:

> Here, then, are six different expressions of the oneness of the believer with Christ his representative and all equivalent. He is "crucified" with Christ—baptized into his death—"dead with Christ"—buried with Christ—planted with Christ (or homogeneous with him in his death)—and risen with Christ. Now, on what principle of interpretation shall we select one out of the six and hold that this is the significant and only significant expression? Is it not manifest that in the Apostle's view the believer by his baptism, or rather the act of faith expressed by his baptism, is just as much crucified with Christ by baptism, and dead by baptism, and planted with him by baptism, and risen with him by baptism, as he is buried with him by baptism? Why, then, talk of a watery grave any more than a watery cross, or a watery death, or a watery planting, or a watery resurrection?

No one maintains that "buried in baptism" is the only significant expression, but that it is one of them, and that it has its distinct significance. And for Dr. R. to pretend otherwise, because Paul uses different figures to express the same leading thought, and to pass this off for grave argument, is huge jesting in disguise.

4th. Dr. R. was not less unfortunate when he alleged that "there was nothing in the manner of Christ's burial to suggest the image of a body covered either with earth or water." Mark says: And he (Joseph) bought fine linen, and took Him (Jesus) down and wrapped Him in the linen, and laid Him in the sepulchre, which was hewn out of a rock, and rolled a stone unto the door of the sepulchre. Mark 15:46. See also Mark 16:1-4, and collateral passages in Matthew, Luke and John.

5th, and lastly. We beg to say to the interested public that Dr. R. has not only arrayed himself against the Immersionists of the present day, and, I may add, against philology and history, but particularly against the great lights of his own denomination, and of the Pedo-baptist world generally.

Presbyterian Thomas Chalmers, of Scotland, says, in his notes on Romans vi. 4: "The original meaning of the word baptism is immersion, and we doubt not that the prevalent style of the administration in the Apostles' days was by an actual submerging of the whole body under water."

Presbyterian McKnight interprets Romans vi. 4 as referring to immersion.

Presbyterian Dr. George Campbell, of Aberdeen, says: The word *baptizeine*, both in sacred authors and classical, signifies to dip, to plunge, to immerse. He also says: "It is to be regretted that we have so much evidence that even good and learned men allow their judgments to be warped by the sentiments and customs of the sect which they prefer." This, of course, does not refer to Dr. R., however, of course not.

Calvin says: "The very word baptize signifies to immerse, and it is certain that immersion was the practice of the ancient church."

Wesley, in his note on Rom. 6: 4, says: "Alluding here to the ancient manner of baptising, by immersion."

Bloomfield says, of Rom. 6, 4: "There is here plainly a reference to the ancient mode of baptism by immersion." So say Conybeare and Howson, Tarretin, Zwingle, Benson, Whitby and a host of others.

And when Dr. R. charges upon Immersion is "a narrow and shriveled partisan criticism" which "evinces that the critic has not yet caught the first conception of the Apostle's lofty argument," &c., and compares them to "some notorious chirivari with its tooting horns and tinkling pans and twanging jews-harps," he includes this illustrious host and particularly the lights of his own denomination, Calvin, Chalmers, Campbell, McKnight, &c., &c. Begging pardon of Dr. R., we assure him that we would rather be condemned with such company than self-justified with those who condemn them and us alike.

How did it come about that Presbyterian Carson—Irish Carson—Dr. R., one of the boldest, profoundest and most original thinkers and scholars of the age, when he gave his attention to this question, renounced his views of sprinkling and joined the Baptists? And how about Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, who did the same thing? R. M. D.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 20.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The Prison Directors meet to-morrow.

Mrs. Chris. Hines yesterday had a severe attack of pulmonary apoplexy.

Mrs. Halpine, the mother of Wm. Halpine, who killed Meunch, has been insane for over six months.

Barney Corby will have his trial before Justice French to-day, on the charge of illegal voting in the Fourth ward.

Officer Whitesides yesterday lodged in jail a darkey charged with stealing corn from the stable of S. F. Warder, Sr.

Robert J. Forsythe, who has been clerk of the State Prison South for five years past, says he has met with but one convict who confessed his guilt frankly.

A party of young serenaders, while making their rounds up town a few evenings since, were driven from one of the houses by a broom-stick with an indignant female behind it.

The temperance lecture in Mozart Hall, by Rev. J. M. Hutchison, was well attended yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hutchison handled the subject in an able, sensible and logical manner, addressing his remarks entirely to the people present, making his address practical and appropriate, resting his hopes in reform on the action of the philanthropic people in educating the public sentiment up to the proper standard. He made a strong appeal to the church especially, and to good people generally, to exercise their influence in this behalf. At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. W. H. Sheets closed the meeting with a few remarks, calling upon Sunday-school teachers to do their duty, and expressing firm faith in the good results of educating the young. He concluded with the remark that he had seen five men come out of a saloon on Spring street yesterday morning, demanding in the name of the people that the Council compel the police to bring the offender to justice.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending May 20, 1871:

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, May 20, 1871.

Asthma	1	Fever, typhoid	1
Congestion of Lungs	1	Inanition	1
Consumption	7	Measles	4
Convulsion	1	Neglect	1
Debility	1	Paralysis	1
Delirium Tremens	1	Parotiditis	1
Dropsy	1	Pneumonia	3
Drowned	2	Rheumatism	1
Erysipelas	1	Stillborn	4
Fever, congestive	1	Suicide	1
Fever, puerperal	1	Whooping-cough	7
Fever, scarlet	1	Unknown	3
Total			47
SEX.			
Male	29	Female	18
COLOR.			
White	33	Black	14
AGE.			
Under 1 year	14	1 to 3 years	8
3 to 6 years	2	6 to 10 years	2
10 to 20 years	7	20 to 30 years	3
30 to 40 years	3	40 to 50 years	4
50 to 60 years	2	60 to 70 years	2
NATIVITY.			
America	37	Germany	6
Ireland	4		
NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD.			
First ward	5	Second ward	3
Third ward	4	Fourth ward	2
Fifth ward	6	Sixth ward	3
Seventh ward	1	Eighth ward	3
Ninth ward	6	Tenth ward	6
Eleventh ward	5	Twelfth ward	3
Number without medical attention			6

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	BEN FRANKLIN	9 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	CHARMER	12 M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.
Cincinnati	PALESTINE	12 M.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Rose Hite, Hend.	H. S. Turner, Cin.
Mollie Ebert, Cin.	Bermuda, Cin.
Nashville, Cin.	Greenback, Pitts.
Anna, St. Louis.	Potomac, N. O.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	H. S. Turner, N. O.
Mollie Ebert, N. O.	Bermuda, Evansville.
Nashville, Memphis.	Anna, Cin.

At 6 p. m. yesterday the marks showed 4 feet 7 inches in the pass down the Indian chute, and 6 feet 7 inches in the canal. Yesterday opened bright, clear and hot. In the afternoon it commenced clouding up, and about 5 o'clock a gentle rain commenced falling, continuing up to this writing with good prospect of a continuance through the night. At 4 p. m. the mercury stood at 80 dgs. As is usually the case on Sundays, but little business was transacted on the levee yesterday. Special telegrams report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at various points.

The Nat Williams goes to Madison to-day at 1 p. m.

The Edinburgh is looked for to-morrow evening on her way to Red river.

The America, from Nashville bound for Cincinnati, was due at this port last night.

The Palestine and Charmer, Evansville to Cincinnati, will pass up this morning.

The Glencoe is loading at the Portland wharf for New Orleans, and will leave to-morrow at 5 p. m.

The stock of coal in this market is estimated at less than one-third of that in the market prior to the late rise in the river.

The towboat Dick Fulton arrived from Memphis and returned yesterday with a tow of coal for Capt. Packer, Natchez.

The H. S. Turner, after lightering a portion of her cargo on the barge Nellie, descended the falls, bound for New Orleans.

The Anna arrived from St. Louis late yesterday evening and put off a large lot of potatoes, &c., and passed up for Cincinnati.

The Mollie Ebert descended the falls yesterday on her way to New Orleans, drawing 4 feet. She had engagements below to fill her out.

The Bermuda came down from Cincinnati and discharged here 60 tons Pittsburg manufactures, and descended the falls en route for Evansville.

The Potomac arrived from New Orleans with a good freight and passenger list, and is advertised to leave on her return trip to-morrow evening.

There are eight bridges between St. Louis and St. Paul, the most dangerous of which are the Rock Island and Hastings, as they cross the river at angles.

The Ben Franklin is the morning mail-line boat for Cincinnati to-day, leaving at 9 o'clock, and the United States the evening boat, leaving at 4 o'clock.

Mr. E. W. MacDonald has kindly furnished the following correct and interesting statement of coal shipped from this port to Southern markets during the late rise:

The Rose Hite arrived from Henderson with her usual good packet trip, and will leave the city wharf at sharp five this evening for Evansville and Henderson.

The Peytona and barges will commence loading this morning at the city wharf for New Orleans and intermediate points, and is advertised to leave to-morrow evening.

Messrs. Freeman, Ellis & Co., who have recently purchased the dry docks at Port Fulton, are now prepared to dock boats at short notice. Mr. John McCarty, Superintendent.

Last Friday night, while the J. C. Crossley was landing at Hursy Landing, West Virginia, a deck passenger fell overboard, and was supposed to have been drowned, as he could not be found.

The United States survey boat Greenback arrived from Pittsburg with two craneboats in tow, and will, as soon as the low water season sets in, commence wrecking and pulling snags out of the river between this and Cairo.

The Courier, of Charleston, West Virginia, says: "The authorities of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad have concluded a contract with J. J. Parish, master of the towboat J. N. Camden, for transporting 10,000 tons of iron rails for their road to Coalsmouth, Kanawha county. Of this amount 200 tons will be ready for delivery at Wheeling by the 15th inst."

The Natchez Democrat of the 17th says: A severe storm of rain, lightning and wind occurred over Natchez and vicinity Tuesday night. One of the flashes of lightning was particularly grand, and the peal of thunder following it almost instantaneously was terrific. The rain continued for some time. Our dusty streets were much in need of it, but the planting could have very well dispensed with it. The storm was very severe about Ellis' Cliffs. The steamer Wade Hampton was driven by its fury to take shelter under the cliffs and to use all her cables. Even then she narrowly escaped losing her chimneys and other injuries, and was some time detained.

The Memphis Appeal of Saturday says: "Steamboatmen freely discussed the importance, yesterday, of the Arkansas lines to Memphis. If the packets are withdrawn, it will be a fearful blow to Memphis. All branches of trade would suffer by such a movement. A communication from a Front row merchant in another column, gives some plain facts as regards the Arkansas trade and necessity of sustaining the aforesaid lines. While our merchants are moving in this matter, the City Council should get together, and not only reduce the wharfage tax, but improve the levee with the money, which should be set aside for that purpose. Our informant as regards the decision in the Des Arc case was incorrect. A case is pending as regards the above, but we are informed by the attorneys of Mr. Martin Walt, sole owner at the time the sale was made, that Mr. Kehoe's claim cannot be sustained. As regards the bond, it was given, as in all cases of private sales of steamers, an indemnity bond against debts. We erred also, in estimating what she made. The Commodore says her profits would not purchase a square meal. And, again, R. P. Walt, was not interested to her in any way. Such being the case, Mr. Kehoe was not made happy."

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday says: "The low water, low rates and scarcity of freight are bringing steamboatmen to their senses. None of the boats are willing to risk a trip to New Orleans at the present rates, and unless better rates are established, we will have no boat for New Orleans on Monday. It is probable that the Sam. J. Hale will be the next Memphis packet. The new boat built for the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Packet Company was launched yesterday, and dropped down to the foot of Ludlow street to be completed. We understand that parties are here negotiating for the Shamrock. Work on the new wharfboat of the East Kentucky Railway Company is nearly completed. Wash Bercaw has taken the place of David McClure on the Gen. Lytle for a few trips. The latter gentleman, we are sorry to say, is slightly 'under the weather.' Captain E. Morgan, formerly of the St. James and several other packets, recently purchased a farm out in Missouri, and thinks he has made a 'ten strike,' as he has found clay for manufacturing white and black lead, and also glass. He arrived here yesterday from his farm, and was busy packing samples to ship to several manufactories to have its qualities tested. The Gen. Buell's repairs have been completed, and she will resume her trips to Louisville this week."

DEPARTURE OF COAL FOR SOUTHERN PORTS.

Towboats.	Boats.	Barges.	Owners' names.
Simpson Horner	12	2	Horner, Wood & Co.
Do. 2d trip	8	6	do.
John A. Wood	15	4	do.
Mary Ann	10	2	do.
Samson, 2	14	..	W. H. Brown.
Baldic	6	6	do.
Wm. Cowan	12	11	do.
Panther	9	4 n. c.	do.
Do. 2d trip	12	..	do.
Eagle	12	..	do.
Greyhound	4	8	do.
Do. 2d trip	..	12	do.
Tigress	7	7	do
Jo. H. Bigley	20	1	N. J. Bigley.
Stella	11	..	do.
A. J. Baker	6	10	J. S. McDonald.
J. S. McDonald	17	1	do.
Do. 2d trip	17	2	do.
Hornet No. 2	12	..	Hornet Coal Co.
Lioness No. 2	14	..	J. V. McDonald & Co.
Boaz	16	4	Thomas Fawcett.
Grand Lake, 2	13	..	Grand Lake Co.
Do. 2d trip	14	..	do.
Ajax	4 n. c. 16	14	R. & J. Watson.
James Gilmore	..	12	John S. Gilmore.
D. Fulton, 3	12	..	Riddle, Cochran & Co.
Do. 2d trip	13	..	do.
Belle of Baton Rouge	6		do.

Barges, 302; boats, 109; total shipments, 7,500,000 bushels.

To transport this amount of coal by railroad in a continuous train, would require 27,550 cars and 1,100 locomotives, and would reach a distance of 168 miles, and the cost of transportation by rail would exceed ten times the cost of transportation by river.

COAL REMAINING BELOW THE FALLS DESTINED FOR SOUTHERN PORTS.

Owner's Name.	Boats.	Barges.
Riddle, Coleman & Co.		9
Thos. Fawcett	8	...
Collins	2	..
M. Duffey	4	..
John McCloskey	2	..
McGowan & Connell	2	..
McDonald	..	14
Dravo	2 coke	
Below falls	18	21
ABOVE FALLS.		
J. H. Doane	3	..
Clark	2	..
Total awaiting shipment	23	21

Because of the remarkably good stage of water on the falls, and the consequent facility for making shipments to southern ports, the stock of coal is considerably reduced and amount limited, nearly the entire stock of coal being in the hands of city dealers, an unusual event at this season of the year.

Correspondence.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The steamer Potomac left New Orleans Saturday evening, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, with 300 tons freight and full of passengers. The following boats left the same evening ahead of us: Richmond, John T. Moore, Mayflower, Natchez, Bart Able, Southwestern and Clarksville. By the next morning at daylight we had passed all except the Richmond; came in sight and passed the "34" pounds of steam under way below Baton Rouge; met the P. W. Strader at Carrollton on the 14th, 26 hours out to Natchez; 15th, met Susie Silver and John Kyle at Grand Gulf; met John A. Wood at Vicksburg; laid at Vicksburg two hours; met Virginia at Maryland Landing. 16th, met C. B. Church at Snecora, City of Cairo at Concordia, on the night of the 16th the steamer St. Francis, coming down close to shore around Clarks Towhead, crossed whistles, and before we could back away, ran with her broad side against our bow, knocking down our beautiful jackstaff and slightly tearing away her larboard guard. We hailed them to know if she was badly injured, and were told to go on, she was all right. Arrived at Memphis the morning of the 17th at 7 o'clock, 3 days and 5 hours out. Laid there 17 hours and took on 501 bales of cotton for New Albany. 18th, met Belfast at Randolph; passed Sam. J. Hale at Ashport; met Nick Longworth at head No. 8. River rising and full of drift. All quiet on the Potomac. S. J. BATCHELOR, Clerk.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, May 21.—Weather clear. Thermometer 85. Monongahela river 3 feet 10 inches and falling. Arrived—Skillinger.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—River fourteen feet; fallen 18 inches. Arrived—Juniata, Pittsburg; Alaska, New Orleans. Departed—Juniata, Pittsburg. Cloudy and warm.

CAIRO, May 21.—Belle Memphis, from St. Louis to Memphis at 10 p m; City of Vicksburg, from Vicksburg to St. Louis at 4 a m; M. J. Wicks, from New Orleans to St. Louis at 6; Oceanus, from St. Louis to Red river at 3 p m; Champion, from St. Louis to Cincinnati at 4; Commonwealth, from St. Louis to New Orleans at 5; Little Rock, from St. Louis to Arkansas river at 6; City of Alton, from St. Louis to New Orleans at 7; Belle St. Louis, from St. Louis to Vicksburg at 7; John Gilmore, from Ohio river to St. Louis at 7; Idlewild, Evansville packet, at 7; T. F. Eckert, from Memphis to Cairo at 7; Grand Tower, from Memphis to St. Louis at 8. River fell 20 inches. Heavy showers this afternoon; cloudy. Mercury 68.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Arrived—Mary Davage, Pittsburg; Harry Johnson, Keokuck; City of Chester, Memphis; Emile La Barge, Omaha; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul. Departed—none. River about stationary. Heavy rain set in shortly after midnight and continued until noon to-day.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—Weather warm and showery. River rising. Arrived—Minneola, Cincinnati. Departed—James Howard, Columbia and Olive Branch, St. Louis; Robert Mitchell and Indiana, New Orleans.

DIED.

COUGHLIN—In this city, May 21, at 10½ o'clock p. m., Mr. CORNELIUS COUGHLIN, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, aged 38 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 3 p. m., from the residence, Congress street, between Third and Fourth and Market and Jefferson. Friends are invited.

LECTURES.

Science vs. Modern Spiritualism.

WEISIGER HALL.

BY request, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, May 23 and 24, this week, Prof. WILLIAMS, M. D., will lecture in explanation of modern Phenomenal Spiritualism, showing the erroneous conclusions and theory of its believers. Interesting, astounding, and amusing experiments after each lecture. my21 d3

AMUSEMENTS.

Notice.

ARRIVED in the city the sweet and elegant string band of G. De Militio & Brothers. Prompt to entertain concerts, private balls, picnics, festivals, serenades, &c. Apply to No. 99 Front street, Louisville, Ky. my20 d6*

EXCURSION.

THE LEONORA No. 2 can be chartered for excursion parties during the summer. Apply to Capt. FRANK CARTER, on wharfboat. my19 d10

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Lawrence Richardson,
against
G. W. Vanpelt, &c.
} In Chancery, No. 24,061.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in [illegible] county, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning on the [illegible] Read's land, on the Ohio river; thence south with her line 245 poles to the southern boundary of Johnston's 1,000 acre survey; thence with said south line north 58° E. 68¼ poles to James Read's southeast corner of lot No. 5; thence with said line north 245 poles to the Ohio river; thence down the Ohio river 68¼ poles to the beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Also, another tract, beginning on the bank of the Ohio river and at a stake, corner to No. 6; thence south 51¾ E. 254 poles to a sugar tree, another corner to No. 6, in Johnston's original line; thence with said original line S. 39¼° west 102.4 poles to the corner, two beeches; thence north 51¾ west crossing Pond creek 178 poles to a stake; thence south 45 west 8 5-10 poles to a stake at the bank of the Ohio river; thence up the river north 41¾° E 99.4 poles to the beginning, containing 168¾ acres, more or less, being the same lands conveyed by C. W. Thruston to George Gauterman, by deed dated October 2d, 1854, and recorded in deed book 90, page 518.

This sale will be made subject to two lien notes of $3,000 each, with interest from December 1st, 1869, one due December 1st, 1871, the other due December 1st, 1872.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

my17 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Henry Smith
against
John Haley, &c.
} In Chancery, No. 23,922.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 and 9 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to wit:

A lot of ground beginning at the northwest corner of Oak and Fourth streets as now extended; thence northwardly with said Fourth street 66 feet 8 inches; thence westwardly and parallel with Oak street 210 feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Fourth street 66 feet 8 inches to Oak street; thence eastwardly with Oak street 210 feet to Fourth street, the point of beginning, being the same property described from plaintiff, Henry Smith, to Hannah Haley, recorded in deed book No. 146, page 120, Jefferson County Clerk's office; said property to be sold subject to a lien note from Haley to Smith for $1,800, due October 8th, 1871, with interest from October 26th, 1869.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

my17 d5

Marshal's Sale.

L. B. Redd & Bro.
against
M. J. Mannere, &c.
} In Chancery, No. 23,718.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 6, and 9 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot on the north side of Market street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, commencing at a point 160 feet east of the northeast corner of Market and Twenty-second streets, running thence eastwardly with the north line of Market street 30 feet, and extending northwardly at right angles the same width 195 feet.

A lot on the south side of Market street, situated on the southwest corner of Market and Twenty first streets, running back at right angles southwardly 60 feet to a depth of 195 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

my17 d5

Marshal's Sale.

John Zable vs. Geo. Eller, } No. 21,610.
H. G. Van Seggern vs. Geo. Eller, } In Ch'y. No. 21,538.
John Eller vs Geo. Eller, } No. 21,955.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A house and lot on the south side of Jefferson street, between Hancock and Clay streets, in Louisville, Ky., having a front of 24 feet on Jefferson street and extending back 204 feet to a 15-foot alley, more particularly described in the mortgage from George Eller to John Eller, dated the 14th of July, 1867, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 135, page 566.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

my17 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. R. Thompson, Trustee,
against
Peter Doerhoefer, &c.
} In Chancery, No. 23,471.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above causes, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Walnut street at a point 210 feet west of Thirteenth street and running thence westwardly 30 feet and back same width 161 feet to an alley 20 feet wide.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

my17 d5

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL NET weight as represented.
Grocers and dealers sell it

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,
69 New Street, NEW YORK CITY.

The trade in Louisville and in the South and Southwest supplied by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., H. C. ARMSTRONG, HIBBITT & SON, and by other dealers in Louisville, fe27 eodeow6m

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS and SHOES

IS DUE TO THEIR

GENUINE MERIT.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

TRY A PAIR!

L. G. SWETT & CO., 90 Milk st., Boston, manufacture CHILDREN'S SHOES with the CABLE SCREW WIRE. ap24 d1m

$100 Reward!

LOST OR STOLEN,

A DIAMOND CROSS, about 1½ inches long, with about 25 stones. A liberal reward will be given by returning to KITTS & WERNE, 120 Main street. Supposed to have been lost while visiting Cave Hill Cemetery on the 10th of May. my12 dtf

JNO. A. DICKINSON,
FURNITURE,
NO. 82 THIRD STREET,
ap12 dtf Between Main and Market.

Louisville Ornamental Iron Works
THEO. W. MEAD,
MANUFACTURER OF
Iron Railing, Verandas, Jail Work, &c., and all kinds of Wrought Iron Work,
No. 393 Green st., bet. Eighth and Ninth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Repairing done at short notice. mh14 d3m

PIANOS.
T. HINZEN. E. ROSEN
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. [illegible]

COAL.
W. L. MURPHY & CO., 59½ Third street, near Main, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PITTSBURG, PEACOCK, POMEROY and CANNEL COAL. fe10 dtf

WALL-PAPER.
We offer as large a selection of PAPER-HANGINGS of every description and newest styles as can be found in any establishment, and will sell as low as any one, whether they advertise at or below cost. We are prepared to hang all paper sold by us promptly and in the most artistic style.
J. V. ESCOTT & SON,
mh22 eodtf 68 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

JEFFERSON SAW-MILLS.
HALL & IRVINE,
No. 428 Fulton st., bet. Wenzel & Cable sts.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
BUILDING AND FURNITURE LUMBER.
On hand a large stock of SEASONED POPLAR BOARDS. my12 eod2m

Louisville Billiard Table Manufactory,
Office No. 124 West Jefferson St.,
(IN UNITED STATES HOTEL.)
A. H. STEIN, Ag't,
For Phelan & Collender's Standard American Billiard Tables and Cushions. Old tables repaired and altered into smaller sizes, 4-pocket or carom. A full stock of Billiard goods always on hand. ap25 dtf[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Peremptory Sale of Sixteen Nice Building Lots on Gallagher, O'Hara, and Oak Streets,

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY afternoon, May 22, at 4 o'clock. On the premises, on Gallagher, O'Hara, and Oak streets, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, we will sell, without reserve, sixteen nice building lots, each 30 feet front, and running back from 150 to 253½ feet. Terms—One-third cash, the remainder in one and two years, with interest and lien.

BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

my14,19,20,21,22

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Main and Fourth sts.

Invoice of Clocks, Cutlery, and Plated-Ware

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY MORNING, May 22, at 10 o'clock, we will sell an assortment of bronze and other clocks, ivory handled and steel-plated knives, Rogers' tea and table spoons and forks; wine, pickle dinner, and breakfast castors; tea sets, ice pitchers waiters, goblets, cups. Ladies especially invited. my21

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At No. 37 Market street, bet. First and Brook.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, we will sell at No. 37 Market street, bet. First and Brook, counters, chairs, looking-glasses, gas fixtures &c., together with a small lot of household furniture. my21 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At Sales-rooms, No. 89 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

ON MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at auction rooms, mahogany chamber sets, parlor furniture, walnut wardrobes, walnut wash-stands, bedsteads, bureaus, cane chairs, center tables, pier glasses, oil paintings, fine piano, and everything pertaining to housekeeping.

my21 WHARTON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Bella Vista, Jeffersonville, Ind.,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, May 22, 1871, at 3½ o'clock p. m.,

Desirable and Beautiful Two-story Modern Gothic Residence of W. H. Beynroth, Esq., near Terminus of the Ohio and Mississippi R. R., River Front.

The house is substantially built, contains 9 rooms, with every convenience, and in perfect order throughout. The grounds occupy a square, 120 feet front, extending a depth of 300 feet to the river bank, with terrace midway, and above overflow; handsomely ornamented with evergreens, fruits, and flowers, garden plants for the season. Any one in quest of a home combining the advantages of both city and country can find no more desirable location. The situation commands the most beautiful view to be had in the vicinity of Louisville, is unsurpassed for health, and needs only to be visited to be appreciated.

Conveyances will leave our office at 2½ o'clock, affording all who desire to attend the sale an opportunity to do so free of expense.

Terms liberal.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
my18 Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

FOUR DAYS' AUCTION SALES BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

ORDER OF SALES.

TUESDAY, May 23, at 10 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 24 and 25,
Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats; Hemp Carpets, Fancy Matting, &c.

FRIDAY, May 26,
Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

Terms cash.
my21 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

A Splendid Opportunity

WEST-END.

Broadway & 21st st. Lots.

MILLS & OWEN'S SUBDIVISION

OF PART OF THE DURING TRACT,

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

Tuesday, May 23, at 3½ o'clock,

30 Lots Fronting on the South Side of Broadway, and East and West Sides of Twenty-first street.

THIS subdivision embraces some very choice lots, and, for speculation or investment, there is no other locality that promises to be so profitable. We are satisfied that those who will take the trouble to make a personal examination of this property will buy. A plat can be seen on day of sale. Terms, ¼ cash; balance, 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.
my18

Administrator's Sale of Drug Store, including Stock and Fixtures.

THURSDAY, May 25, at 5 o'clock p. m., I will sell, to the highest bidder, that well-known drug store, located on the corner of Campbell and Walnut streets. The stock consists of a full line and well-assorted stock of drugs and everything necessary to carry on a first-class drug store, an excellent soda fountain, &c. The entire stock, fixtures, and good will of lease will be sold together. Rent low. Terms made known at sale.

R. EBERHARD.
Adm'r of J. M. Vetter, deceased.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.
my9 eodi[illegible]

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Peremptory Cash Sale of Two Walnut-street Cottages on Leased Ground,

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, May 23, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, on the south side of Walnut street, between Ninth and Tenth, we will sell two frame cottages, on leased ground, lease five years to run, one of which contains two rooms and kitchen, and the other four rooms and kitchen. Sale positive, as the owner must sell.

my20dts BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

By Thos. Pearson & S. G. Henry & Co.

Executor's Sale of

Valuable Main-street Property.

ON SATURDAY, May 27, 1871, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell, to the highest bidder, two 3 story store houses, belonging to the estate of John Reel, deceased, situated on the north side of Main street, between Third and Fourth, at present occupied by Chas. H. Hewitt and A. T. Smith. The lots are 17⅓x210 feet each. The property will be sold on a credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with interest. Security required on the first two payments.

my14 THOS. PEARSON & S. G. HENRY & CO.

PUBLIC SALES.

Commissioner's Sale.

BLOODED STOCK.

MEADE CIRCUIT COURT, KENTUCKY.

Joseph B Woolfolk, plt.,
against
Alfred Allen, &c., dfts.
} Notice of sale in Equity.

BY virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Meade Circuit Court, rendered at the May term thereof, 1871, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1871, at 12 o'clock m., or thereabout (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of five months, at the Court-house door in the town of Brandenburg, the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit: Chestnut Mare, No. 5 in Campbell's sale list, 11 years old, by Wagner, dam by imported Glencoe; her chestnut colt, 3 years old, by imported Bonnie Scotland; her chestnut colt, 1 year old, by War Dance.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bond payable to the undersigned.

A. T. RANKIN,
my18 d10 Master Com'r of Meade Circuit Court.

Large Sale of Desirable Real Estate in Shelbyville, Ky.

THERE will be sold, at public auction, on the 10th day of June, 1871, on the premises, in lots, about ten acres of the land of Shelby College, including the President's house and two desirable cottages. These lots are situated on a beautiful eminence near the center of town, within one square of the railroad depot, in a growing and pleasant town and good community, and for attractiveness and eligibility, are unsurpassed. To those wanting to make investments in real estate on speculation, or for improvement and residence, this sale offers rare inducements. Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. A survey and plats of said lots can be seen at the law office of J. S. MORRIS, Shelbyville. my18 d30ex8u

Assignee's Sale.

AS Assignees of the Bank of Bowling Green, we will, on Saturday, the 10th of June, 1871, on the public square in Bowling Green, sell, to the highest bidder, the

HOUSE AND LOT

lately occupied by the Bank of Bowling Green, and situated on the southwest side of Public Square in Bowling Green, Ky., being a fractional part of lots designated in the plan of said town of Bowling Green as Nos. 17 and 18. Sale at 10 o'clock a. m.

Terms—Two notes, with approved security, bearing interest from date, each for one-half of the purchase money, due respectively in 6 and 12 months. A lien will also be retained upon property to secure the payment of purchase money.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, for cash, one fire-proof safe, writing-desks, 30-day clock, law books, and various other articles.

H. T. CLARKE,
J. D. DUNCAN,
my17 dtJu3 Assignees.

HAIG & HESS,

SCAVENGERS, No. 400 Madison street, between Campbell and Wenzel, Louisville, Ky. All night scavengering done at short notice and with entire satisfaction. Orders left at White Mansion, corner Third and Market streets, or Jos. Wolf's, Market st., between Floyd and Preston, will meet prompt attention. ap1 d3m

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Russellville, Ky., in said district, on the 18th day of May, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM LACKEY, of the county of Logan and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. C. S. GRUBBS, Assignee. my22 Mo3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of A. E. JENKINS. Petition for final discharge filed May 11, 1871. By order of Court the creditors of A. E. Jenkins, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 30th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. E. L. HINES, Assignee, Bowling Green, Ky. my15 Mo2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of J. S. & H. L. STANLEY. Petition for final discharge filed May 11, 1871. By order of Court the creditors of J. S. & H. L. Stanley, bankrupts, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 30th day of May, 1871, at 11 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupts aforesaid should not be discharged from their debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. E. L. HINES, Assignee, Bowling Green, Ky. my15 Mo2

STRAYED.

STRAYED—SETTER SLUT—On the 3d of April, a black and white setter slut; tan-colored head and ears. Answers to the name of "Mat." Return to 75 Broadway, between Brook and Floyd, and be rewarded. my20 dtf

FOUND.

FOUND—PRAYER-BOOK—A valuable Catholic prayer-book. By calling at drug store corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, describing and paying for advertising of same can get it.

STEAMBOATS.

Notice to Steamboatmen.

1 MODEL BARGE for sale, 20 feet wide by 115 feet long, nearly new. Inquire of GEO. S. MOORE & CO., corner of Bullitt and Main. my19 d12

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

THE OLD RELIABLE

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following first-class passenger steamers:

CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and all way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock M., positively, from city wharf, connecting at St. Louis with all the regular packets and railroads, and giving through receipts to all points above on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also upon all the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. Shippers of freight and stock will find it greatly to their interest to ship by the Express Line, guaranteeing quick time and perfect satisfaction.

Capt. JNO. A. WILLIAMSON, Gen'l Sup't.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 25 Fourth st.
mr9 d3m

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ABEONA..........H. J. VINTON, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, 24th, at 12 M., positively, from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For New Orleans.

MARY HOUSTON,

L. B. DUNHAM, Master....H. H. WALKER, Clerk.

Will leave for New Orleans as follows:
Saturday, May 20, at 5 P. M.
Thursday, June 8, at 5 P. M.
Tuesday, June 27, at 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 15, at 5 P. M.
my6 dtf Thursday, Aug. 3, at 5 P. M.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.
SAM SANDERS, Capt.......GEO. M. WOOD Clerk.
BLUE WING No. 3
Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. [jan18 dtf] J. W. FORSEE.

For New Orleans.

STEAMER VIRGINIA

CHAS. G. SCHULTZ..........Master,
LEN MILLER and LEN MELBORN, Clerks,

Will leave for New Orleans as follows:
Saturday, May 27, at 5 P. M.
Wednesday, June 14, at 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 1, at 5 P. M.
my11 dtf Wednesday, July 19, at 5 P. M.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
POTOMAC..........JOHN N. SHUNK, Master.
For Memphis and New Orleans on This Day, the 23d, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, } Agents.
SATTERWHITE BROS.,

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.
ROSE HITE..........CRIDER, Master,
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson on Monday, 22d, at 5 P. M., city wharf. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Shreveport and Jefferson, Direct.
EDINBURGH..........W. W. FENTON, Master,
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 23d, at 5 P. M., positively, city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
SPRAY..........GUS. BROWN, Master,
Will leave on Wednesday, 24th, at 5 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
GLENCOE..........CALHOON, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 23d, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Supt.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
GLENCOE..........CALHOON, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 23d, at 5 P. M.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For New Orleans.
PEYTONA and Barges..........TAYLOR, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, 23d, at 5 p. m., from city wharf.
H. VERHOFF, JR., & CO., Agents.

Diamond Pointed
STEAM DRILLS,
For Rock Drilling.

Adapted to Mining, Quarrying, Shafting, Tunneling, Railroad Grading, Artesian Well Boring, Prospecting, &c.

FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF COST AND TIME OF HAND LABOR SAVED.

"TEST CORES," in form of solid cylinders of rock or mineral, taken out of mines from any depth not exceeding one thousand (1,000) feet, showing true value, stratification, &c.

NO PERCUSSION.

Never needs Sharpening, as the Cutting Points composed of

ROUGH DIAMONDS,

are practically indestructible.

FIRST PREMIUMS

awarded in both Europe and America.

BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS.

Illustrated circulars sent on application.

Address SEVERANCE & HOLT,
Manufacturers, office 16 Wall street, New York
mh10 FrMo&WeSm

STEAM
JOBPRINTING

The attention of everybody wanting Job Printing is called to the following price-list:

Bill Heads, $8 to $9 per ream.
Letter Heads, $5 to $8 per ream.
Note Headings, $4 to $6 per ream.
Business Cards, $3 to $5 per 1,000
Election Cards, $2 to $3 per 1,000
Visiting Cards, - $1 per pack.
Dodgers, $1 per 1,000 in large orders.

Posters, Programmes, Store Bills, Envelops, Bills Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact everything in the way of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere.

J. H. STACKHOUSE,
Second Story Courier-Journal Building,
ap1 dtf Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

WANTED,
Life Insurance Agents.

THE Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, of Mobile, wish to make arrangements with suitable gentlemen for General Agents for each of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. To men of experience, energy, capacity, and character liberal inducements will be extended. None others need apply. The company has half a million in gold, is thoroughly established, and will meet all the requirements of the laws of these States. Good and sufficient bond will be required, and each application must set forth which State is applied for. Each State agency must be separate and distinct from the other, and all applications must fully set forth the peculiar fitness of applicant for the position. Correspondence solicited on the subject. Address, for 60 days, the Secretary, at the Home office, No. 24 St. Francis street, Mobile. C. E. THAMES, Pres't.
T. N. FOWLER, Sec'y. ap19 d60[illegible]

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION of the whereabouts of the two sons of Charles Charbonneau, deceased, named Charles Charbonneau and Louis Charbonneau. The said Charles and Louis were carpenters and joiners by occupation, and lived in Louisville for a number of years prior to the year 1860, since which time nothing has been heard from them. Address SAM'L HOWARD, Public Administrator for the City and County of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. my21 d5

WANTED—4 carpenters, 3 carriage-smiths, 4 blacksmiths, 1 trimmer, 1 painter, 3 shoemakers, 1 cooper, 1 willow-worker, 2 bakers, 1 dairyman, 3 stone-cutters, 6 drivers, 200 farm hands; also situations for clerks, salesmen, porters, agents, &c. LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—2 PAINTERS—Two good fresco painters, at M. F. LEBER'S, No. 340 Eighth street. No house painters need apply. my21 d3

WANTED—TO INVEST—$3,000 in some well-established business, drug business preferred. Address "M." Courier-Journal office. my21 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—In a grocery store; has considerable experience. Can assist employer with $1,200. Address K. T. J., Middletown, Ky. my19 d5

WANTED—Females or males, everywhere, to sell an article as salable as flour. Call on or address 52 East Market street, Louisville, Ky. my18 eod3

WANTED—BOARDERS—Boarding, with very desirable rooms, can be had on reasonable terms, at No. 14 Walnut street, between First and Second. my18 d6

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE. no17 tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$20 A DAY—Agents, we have the best selling goods out. For terms call on or address MOORE & CO., 111 Third street, Louisville, Ky. my30 d&w1m[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 a month—Address C. Bowers & Co., 436 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. mh13 d&w6m*

$325 A MONTH.

HORSE and carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. ap17d3m&w3m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A neat, new cottage of four rooms and kitchen, cellar, gas, &c. No. 332 Thirteenth street, between Broadway and Maple. Apply on premises. my21 d3*

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—A fine set of bedroom furniture, at No. 166 Fourth street, up stairs. my21 d2[illegible]

FOR SALE—CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY—A good dwelling on Walnut street at $7,000. 17½ acres of land, with comfortable improvements thereon, with good fruit, shrubbery, and shade trees, eleven miles from the city and one mile from railroad, to exchange for city property at $5,000. 50 acres of good land four miles from the city for sale or exchange for city property. Also an improved farm of 1,500 acres adjoining the town of Sumner, Lawrence county, Ill., on O. & M. R. R., to exchange for goods and merchandise. W. N. MAYFIELD & CO., No. 180 Jefferson st., next to Willard Hotel. my20 d3*

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 214x218 feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts. my19 dtf

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE—Containing 4 rooms and kitchen, on the south side of Walnut street, No. 636. Lot 42 feet front, running back to an alley. The house contains all the modern improvements, and is in good condition. Persons desiring to purchase will inquire within. my18 d6

FOR SALE—MILLINERY GOODS—Intending to embark in another business, I offer my stock of millinery and fancy goods at cost. Store for rent and fixtures for sale. If not disposed of by June 1st, I will offer the same at public sale. Call at 121 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. my17 dt*

FOR SALE—GROUND—At a bargain, 300 by 150 feet of ground on north side Cane street, east of Swan; contains fine sand for making brick. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 366 West Market street. my14 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSES—Pilots' Association property. Business houses—two three-story brick business houses on Third street, between Main and the river, Nos. 8 and 10; lots 50x90 feet. Dwelling—a handsome two-story brick dwelling on Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, north side, No. 305; contains 8 rooms, with water and gas and bath room; lot 33x166 feet to an alley. For terms apply to the Secretary, at Pilots' Association Room, up stairs, No. 48 Bullitt street. ap30d1m

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE—As I can no longer give the business my personal attention, I will sell my store, corner of Fourth and Jefferson, at a bargain. Business too well and favorably known to require description. For terms, &c., call upon me at my Laboratory, 41 Bullitt street. J. W. SEATON. ap30 d&wtf

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT—At the northwest corner of Jefferson and Seventh streets. The lot fronts 84 feet on Jefferson. Its location well adapts it to the use of a boarding-house. The house will accommodate some families and many day boarders. Possession can be had on Monday next. If a sale is made, part or the whole purchase money will be taken in city bonds or other satisfactory stocks. Apply to CHARLES J. CLARKE, at the law office of Marshall & Clarke, corner Fifth and Court Place, Louisville. my13 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street, on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSES—One 2-story house on Walnut street, between Preston and Floyd, Louisville, Ky. Also the following Jeffersonville property: one double tenement house, on Maple street, between Spring and Pearl streets; one old house on Spring street, between Market and Front streets; lot 4, block 77; lot 69, corner Market and Wall streets; two brick cottages, Market street, between Mulberry and Ohio avenue, 21 feet across lot 166; lot 17, block 97: 3-story business house on Spring, between Market and Chestnut. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. JAMES KEIGWIN, or to HOWARD & ANDERSON, Real Estate Agents, Jeffersonville. my 10 dtf

FOR SALE—GROUND—In lots of suitable dimensions, beautiful ground fronting on the south side of Harney street, and on 22d, 23d, and 24th sts. Also, in the eastern part of the city, near the engine-house of the L., C. & L. R. R., desirable lots fronting on Payne street extended, above Chariton street. All on moderate terms. Inquire of THOS. P. JACOB or of BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 366 Market street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. my4 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—LAND—300 acres first-class land, situated three miles northeast of Charlestown, Clark county, Ind., near Green's mill, 175 acres cleared, and balance in good timber. Two good Orchards and all necessary out-buildings, wells, springs, &c. For further information call at L. BASTIAN'S shoe store, No. 66 Fifth street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. my16 d1m*

FOR SALE—FARM—33 acres of well improved land in Pewee Valley, near the depot, with a good house, 7 or 8 rooms, out-houses, shrubbery, fruits, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to ISAACS & CRUM, No. 116 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. ap30 d1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A valuable tract of 960 acres of farming and timber land, in Jefferson and Bullitt counties, 12 miles from the city by rail. Will sell on easy terms, or take city property or merchandise in part payment. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 366 Market street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. ap23 d1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—2 large rooms on second floor, over our office; water, gas and every modern convenience. Suitable for insurance or physicians' offices. Also a good sleeping room on third floor, will be rented reasonable to good tenants. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. my21 d6

FOR RENT—A FARM—Of about 50 acres, on the Short Line railroad, 5 miles from Louisville. It is in a high state of cultivation, and the residence is in complete order, and is in every respect suitable for a fine home. To be had on very reasonable terms. Address FELIX, P. O. Box 15, Louisville, Ky. my21 d12

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Cheap, furnished or unfurnished, 4 rooms with kitchen and servants' room. Apply at No. 276 Ninth street, bet. Magazine and Broadway. my21 d3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Desirable dwelling house, No. 198 East Main street, between Preston and Jackson. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. my21 d3

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A good store-house on Market street, bet. First and Brook. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—No. 267 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth. Apply to PRATHER & CO., 207 Main street, or R. BURGE. my21 dtf

FOR RENT—3 ROOMS—On the first floor, at No. 30 Jefferson street, bet. First and Second. my21 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A." postoffice. my21 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick, furnished or unfurnished, containing 8 rooms and bath room, gas and water throughout. Apply on the premises 617 West Walnut, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. my19 d6*

FOR RENT—STORE-ROOMS—The four upper stories and cellar of the Main-street store-house No. 165, one door above Fifth street, north side. The first floor is now being handsomely fitted up for the Bank of America. The remaining portion of the house would make an excellent store for a jobbing or some other branch of business. If not rented for this purpose we will offer it for offices, and fit them up. Apply to R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Main st. my18 d6

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM—Will be rented low to responsible lodgers. Apply at 141 Jefferson street, north side, between Fourth and Fifth streets. my17 dtf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—Desirable furnished rooms for rent, at No. 343 West Jefferson street. Rent low. my16d7[illegible]

FOR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE—On Third st., near Broadway. Also a large three-story brick dwelling on First near Walnut. Apply at No. 164 Third street, between Market and Jefferson. JAS. R. TIMMONS. my13 dtf[illegible]

FOR RENT—3 ROOMS—Suitable for offices, on the second floor of the new building occupied by the German Bank and Insurance Company, northwest corner of Fifth and Market streets. Apply to P. VIGLINI, Sec'y. my3 dtf

FOR RENT—2-STORY AND ATTIC DWELLING-HOUSE—On Floyd street, near Chestnut, No. 283. Apply at Broadway Mills, Preston and Broadway. ap28 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—The handsome and well lighted store-room in the Courier-Journal building, next to the counting-room of this office admirably adapted for any light or fancy goods business, or insurance or banking office, can now be secured by the right kind of a tenant. Apply at this office. ap6dtf

FOR RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE BANKING ROOM—On the corner of Seventh and Main streets, now occupied by the German Bank and Insurance Company. Possession given the 1st of May. Also the fine front office over the Falls City Tobacco Bank, and two other offices in same building. Apply to J. MONKS & COBB, 287 Main st. mh31 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—At People's Bank of Kentucky, corner Second and Main sts. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. fe1 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Nice front rooms and board at 165 Chestnut st., bet. Third and Fourth sts. Day boarders accommodated. my21 d3*

BOARDING—First-class, to suitable parties, at 207 Walnut, between Seventh and Eighth. my21 d3*

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a front room or suite of rooms, with the best of board, in a family where there are no boarders. First-class references required. Address Mrs. A. B. V., Courier-Journal office. my21 d&wtf

BOARDING—A suit of communicating rooms, for families or single parties, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, in a pleasant neighborhood, by early application at 198 Walnut, near Preston. my21 [illegible]

BOARDING—Handsome front & back rooms, with board, at 366 Walnut st., bet. 7th and 8th. my1 1m